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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR AUGUST 1988

NOVEMBER 1988

District Unemployment 4.9% in August

Lowest Rate For The Month In 17 Years

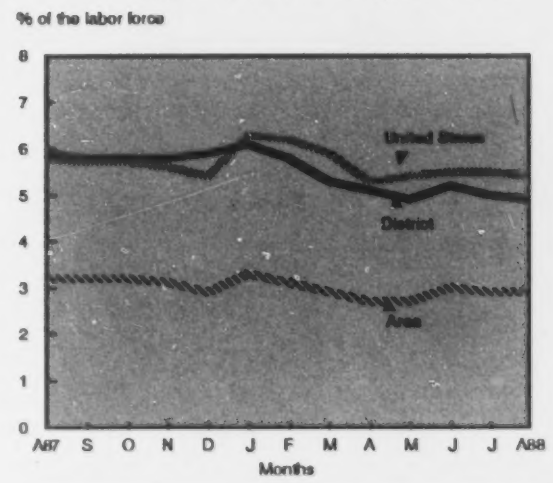
Labor Force

The District

For the second time this year, the District's monthly unemployment rate dropped below 5 percent — to 4.9 percent in August. For the first eight months of the year, the District's unemployment rate averaged 5.3 percent. Compared to the average for all of 1987 (6.3 percent), this indicates that the rate for the year could be significantly lower than last year's, thus, continuing five consecutive years of declining unemployment in the District.

During August, 2,800 District residents withdrew from the job market, probably representing the initiation of activities by students in anticipation of the start of a new school year. As a result of the decline in the labor force, the employment rolls also declined by 2,400 and the unemployment rolls by 400. Since both employment and unemployment contracted the unemployment rate slid down one tenth of a percentage point.

Unemployment Rates
August 1987 - August 1988



This mirrors the seasonal pattern that has traditionally occurred between July and August for the past 17 years. Over that period, the monthly movement in the unemployment rate has averaged a decline of two tenths of a percent. As has been the case for all of this year, the unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was the

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

**The
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of
Employment
Services

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to
keep
Washington
working.**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR AUGUST 1988

NOVEMBER 1988

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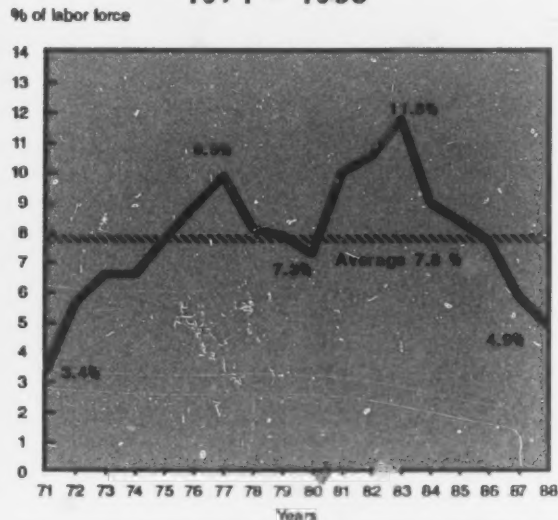
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

lowest rate for the month in the past 17 years—since the 3.4 percent recorded in 1971. Most importantly, more District residents were employed (337,500) this past August than at any-

**District Unemployment Rates
in the Month of August
1971 - 1988**



time since the 355,800 employed in August 1971. Measured from the record high unemployment for August set in 1987 (39,300), this year's 17,600 unemployed people represent a five-year decline of 55.2 percent in the level of unemployment in the City. This can be regarded as a significant measure of the strength of the local economy following the recovery from the 1980 recessions coupled with the 20,300 federal job cutback experienced between 1980 and 1983.

For Civilian workers across the nation, the unadjusted unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in August. Thus, unemployment in the District continued below the nation for the eighth consecutive month.

The Area & Suburbs

Labor market activity in the suburbs mirrored the District in August as both the size of the labor force and the number of employed residents declined. Unlike in the District, however, the decline in the labor force (3,800) was smaller than the decline in employment (4,200). As a result, the number of unemployed suburbanites increased marginally by 400. Because statistically the movement in the labor force and employment were basically offsetting, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.5 percent. With only one unemployed person for every 40 people in the labor force, the suburban labor market remains extremely tight.

Compared to the same time last year (August 1987), there are 100,000 more suburban residents with jobs. Thus, the regional economy

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Aug. a/ 1988	July b/ 1988	Aug. 1987
District of Columbia	4.9	5.0	5.9
Calvert County	4.5	4.8	3.9
Prince Georges County	3.7	3.8	3.5
Charles County	3.5	3.7	3.0
Frederick County	3.3	3.2	3.6
Montgomery County	2.7	2.7	2.4
Alexandria City	2.1	1.9	2.6
Prince William County	1.9	1.8	2.0
Stafford County	1.8	1.8	2.5
Arlington County	1.7	1.6	1.9
Fairfax County	1.6	1.6	1.9
Manassas Park City	1.6	1.5	1.6
Fairfax City	1.6	1.5	1.7
Manassas City	1.6	1.4	1.8
Loudoun County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Falls Church City	1.3	1.4	1.8

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
August 1988^{a/}**

	Aug. b/ 1988	July c/ 1988	Aug. d/ 1987	July d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					July c/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	355,100	357,900	348,800	350,700	-2,800	6,300
Total Employed	337,500	339,900	328,200	329,900	-2,400	9,300
Total Unemployed	17,600	18,000	20,500	20,800	-400	-2,900
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.9	5.0	5.9	5.9	-0.1	-1.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,900,300	1,904,100	1,797,500	1,806,200	-3,800	102,800
Total Employed	1,852,300	1,856,500	1,752,300	1,757,400	-4,200	100,000
Total Unemployed	48,000	47,600	45,200	48,800	400	2,800
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	—	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,255,400	2,262,000	2,146,300	2,156,900	-6,600	109,100
Total Employed	2,189,800	2,196,400	2,080,500	2,087,300	-6,600	109,300
Total Unemployed	65,600	65,600	65,700	69,600	—	— 100
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	—	-0.2

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

has been able to successfully absorb and employ 97 percent of all the new workers added to its labor force over the past year. Unlike in the District, however, where the number of unemployed declined by 2,900, the number of unemployed in the suburbs actually increased by 2,800. Because the increase in employment was so much larger, the suburban unemployment rate actually remained unchanged over the year.

At the Metropolitan Area level, the interaction in the District and its suburbs in August produced an unusual direct offset between employment and the size of the labor force—both declined by 6,600 so the level of August unemployment remained exactly the same at 65,600.

Over the year, (August 1987 to August 1988), a similar profile appeared. During the year, 109,100 people joined the labor force and

109,300 found work. Thus, only a tiny decline of 100 people occurred in the Area's unemployment. **As noted early, all of the decrease in Area unemployment occurred in the District.**

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1988 & August 1987
(percent)**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
August 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.4	26.8
Suburbs	84.3	84.6	73.2
August 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.3	15.0	31.2
Suburbs	83.7	85.0	68.8

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,290 in August 1988—down 1,163 claimants from July. In August, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales comprised 27 percent of the total claimants. Professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent, and service workers ranked third registering 23 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.2 weeks in July. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.7 weeks to 10.1 weeks, while that for females also increased from 8.9 weeks to 9.9 weeks. In August 1987, the average duration for males was 10.2 weeks and 9.7 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 1,600 for a seasonal decline of 0.2 percent between July and August. The private sector accounted for half of the decrease with seasonally induced declines in Retail Trade (400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (200 jobs).

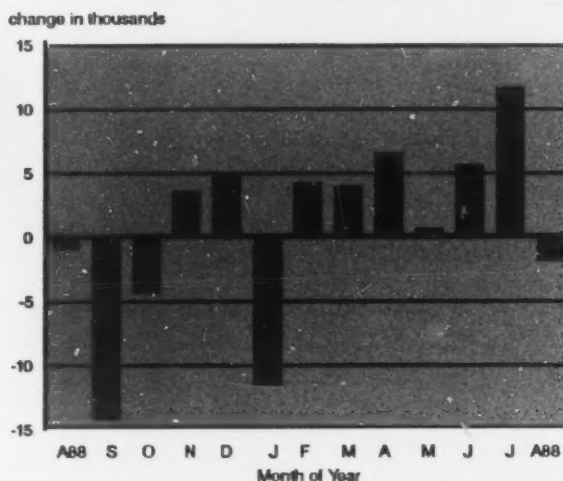
In the public sector, losses occurred in both Federal Government (600 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Over the year (August 1987 to August 1988), the number of District jobs increased 1.4 percent for a gain of 9,600 jobs. The private sector gained 14,300 jobs for a growth rate of 1.4 percent. The leading growth contributor, Services, produced 12,400 jobs and accounted for 87 percent of new private sector jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,200 jobs), All Other Services (2,800 jobs) and Legal Services (2,200 jobs). Significant Services growth also occurred in Membership Organiza-

tions (1,200 jobs), Health Services (1,100 jobs) and Hotels (900 jobs). Retail Trade was primarily responsible for the remainder of private sector growth with the creation of 1,400 jobs.

The public sector declined 1.6 percent over the year with losses in both Federal Government (2,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,800 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
August 1987 - August 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined by 0.3 percent for a loss of 4,400 jobs between July and August. The public sector was responsible for the decline with a seasonal loss in State and Local Government (4,200 jobs) and a reduction in Federal Government (500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for the loss in State and Local Government as well as 80 percent of the Federal reduction. The private sector grew by 400 jobs as a result of strong Construction growth concentrated in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year, (August 1987 to August 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.6 percent for a

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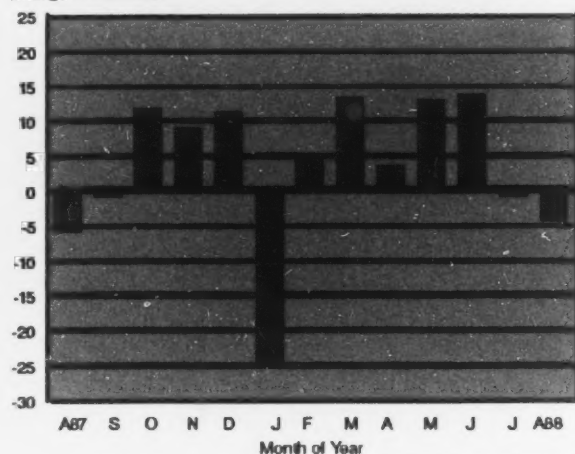
Suburbs

gain of 51,900 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.9 percent accounting for 81 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a modest rate of 1.4 percent.

The private sector accounted for 94 percent of new suburban jobs with the primary contributors, Services (20,100 jobs) and Trade (13,900 jobs), accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth. Ninety-two percent of the Services growth and 70 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 97 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,300 jobs), Construction (3,900

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
August 1987 - August 1988**

change in thousands



jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,700 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (5,800 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,500 jobs) for a growth rate of 1.2 percent over the year.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 6,000 jobs between July and August for a decline of 0.3 percent. The public sector was responsible for 93 percent of the loss with seasonally induced declines in State and Local Government (5,600 jobs) and Federal Government (1,100 jobs) while the private sector registered a slight decline of 400 jobs.

Over the year, (August 1987 to August 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 2.9 percent, creating 61,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.1 percent, gaining 62,900 jobs and providing all the new jobs created in the Area. The leading job contributors, Services (32,500 jobs) and Trade (15,300 jobs), accounted for 78 percent of Area growth and 76 percent of private sector job creation. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs) and Construction (3,500 jobs).

The public sector declined 0.2 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (5,400 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (4,000 jobs). The transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District last October is primarily responsible for the Federal loss as well as the gain in State and Local Government.

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Aug. b/ 1988	July c/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1987	Aug. b/ 1988	July c/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1987
TOTAL	684.1	685.7	674.5	2,164.0	2,170.0	2,102.5
Total Private Sector	400.9	401.7	386.6	1,598.9	1,599.3	1,536.0
Total Government	283.2	284.0	287.9	565.1	570.7	566.5
Manufacturing	16.5	16.6	16.3	88.0	88.5	86.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.9	42.1	40.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and						
Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic						
Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1	21.3	21.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.3	15.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.1	46.4	45.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	5.8
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	12.5	33.8	33.9	32.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.8	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.6	3.7	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Construction	15.5	15.5	15.9	140.2	139.4	136.7
Transportation, Communications						
& Public Utilities	25.0	25.2	24.6	108.0	108.0	102.3
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.4	50.3	45.0
All Transportation	9.9	10.1	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public						
Utilities	15.1	15.1	15.2	52.5	52.6	52.3
Trade	64.0	64.4	62.6	428.9	429.1	413.6
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	75.2	75.4	74.8
Retail	55.2	55.6	53.8	353.7	353.6	338.8
General Merchandise	4.3	4.2	4.1	36.0	35.9	36.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.0	45.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.5	39.4	38.2
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.0	27.1	26.2
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	27.7	26.6	119.7	120.2	111.4
All Other Retail	23.6	23.6	23.1	85.0	84.9	81.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.8	38.0	37.5	131.1	131.7	127.1
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.1	23.4	23.6	22.2
All Other	30.6	30.7	30.4	107.6	108.1	104.9
Services	242.0	242.0	229.6	701.4	701.5	668.9
Hotels & Other Lodging						
Places	14.9	15.9	14.0	34.3	35.1	33.4
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.6	23.7	23.5
Business Services	55.1	54.2	50.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.1	4.0	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.6	34.3	33.5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Aug. b/ 1988	July c/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1987	Aug. b/ 1988	July c/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.3	27.5	25.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.0	32.2	30.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.1	73.9	71.3	643.5	642.8	612.0
Government	283.2	284.0	287.9	565.1	570.7	566.5
Federal Government	216.7	217.3	219.6	357.9	359.0	363.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.2	211.7	203.2
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	61.6	61.9	63.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportaion	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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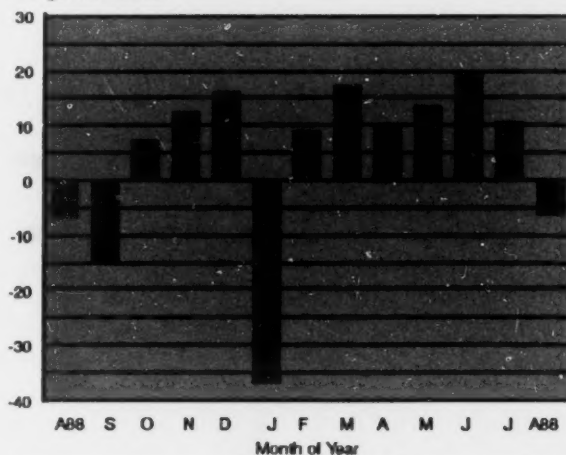
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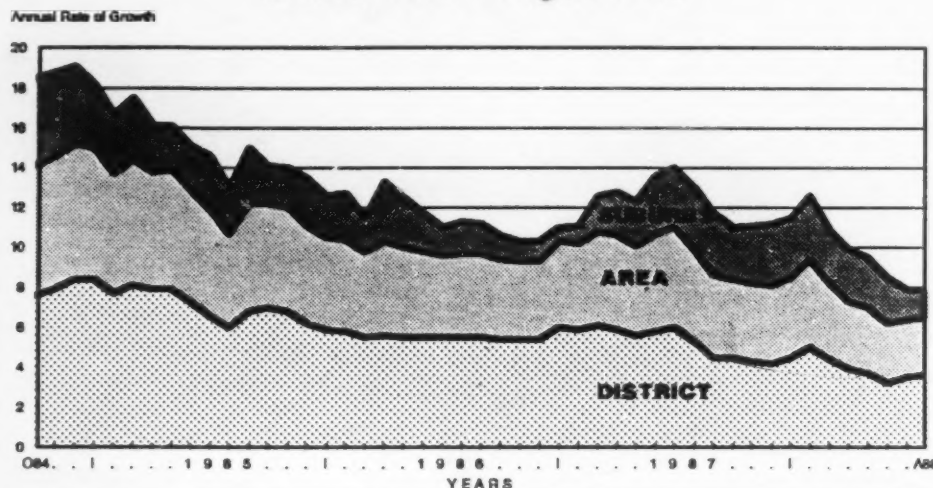
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Monthly Job Growth The Area August 1987 - August 1988

change in thousands



Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - August 1988



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 46 months, (October 1984 to August 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between August 1987 and August 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.9 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.6 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 46-month-longterm average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.4 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 46-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 86,900 new jobs produced between August 1984 and August 1985, to 61,500 between August 1987 and August 1988. Over the past year, 51,900 new jobs were added

to the Suburban economy and 9,600 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.9 percent versus 3.7 percent for the Nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to August 1988

The Area

Average 46 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, July 1988	2.9%
Current month	2.9%

The Suburbs

Average 46 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	3.6%

The District

Average 46 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	1.4%

PAY PROFILE:

D.C. Number One In Average Annual Pay In 1987

The District of Columbia surpassed Alaska in average annual pay in 1987 and ranked number one in the nation for the first time in the history of the ranking. The average D.C. pay was \$28,477 according to statistics recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Alaska ranked number one for several years prior to 1987, and is currently ranked second with \$28,008. Alaska is followed by New York (\$24,634), Connecticut (\$24,322), and New Jersey (\$23,842). South Dakota had the lowest annual pay (\$14,963). Immediately above were Mississippi (\$15,938) and North Dakota (\$16,157). Of our neighboring states, Maryland was ranked tenth with \$21,324, and Virginia at \$19,963 was eighteenth. The national average was \$20,855.

The shift in the top two positions resulted from the combination of continual increases in pay in the District and declines in Alaska from 1984 through 1987 due to the decrease in the effects of the oil industry boom. The increase in the District was due principally to marked gains in the private sector (6.4 percent), fueled by a 6.6 percent increase in Services, the largest industry division. In addition to the Services division, Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) increased 8.0 percent; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7.8 percent); and Construction (6.3 percent) also increased and contributed to the private sector overall growth. In contrast, annual pay increased the least in wholesale trade (2.9 percent), but the movement was nonetheless positive. The public sector increased by 3.6 percent.

The District was ranked 16th in the nation in the percent of growth from 1986 to 1987 (4.9 percent) and was outranked by both Maryland (8th at 6.0 percent) and Virginia (13th at 5.2 per-

cent). All three jurisdictions were above the 4.5 percent national average growth. Connecticut led the nation with 8.0 percent.

Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers for workers covered under the Unemployment Insurance Laws. The data from these reports are divided into two major sectors according to the legal proprietor-

Average Annual Pay and Percent Change For All Covered Workers^{1/}

District of Columbia 1986 & 1987

Sector/Industry	Average Annual Pay 1986	1987 ^{2/}	Percent Change, 1986-87 ^{3/}
All Covered Workers	\$27,137	\$28,477	4.9
Private Sector ^{4/}	24,300	25,857	6.4
Mining	56,757	59,933	5.6
Construction	23,211	24,679	6.3
Manufacturing	32,751	34,212	4.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	34,468	37,150	7.8
Wholesale Trade	31,366	32,262	2.9
Retail Trade	12,420	12,898	3.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	28,342	30,604	8.0
Services	24,896	26,545	6.6
Public Sector (Gov.)	31,011	32,118	3.6

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

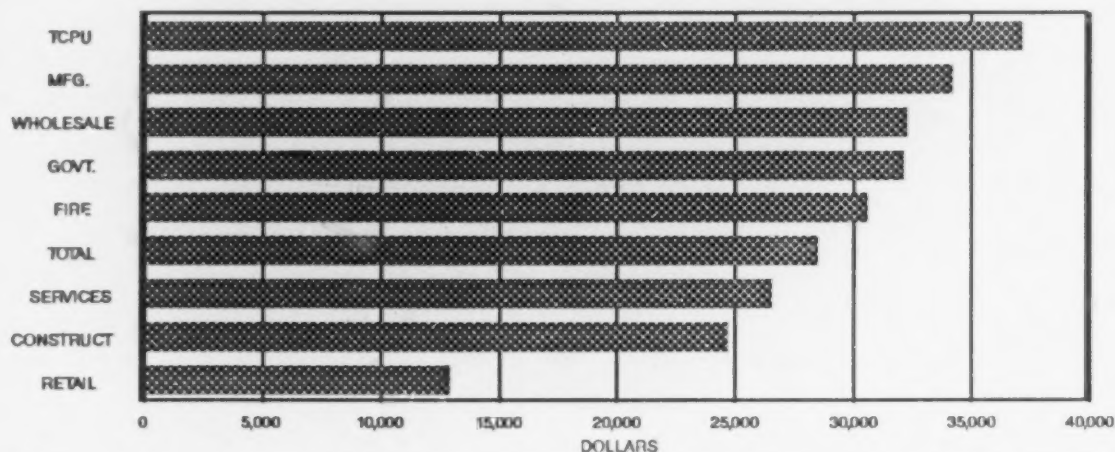
2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 24, 1988.

Annual Average Pay: District of Columbia 1987



ship of the establishments: (1) Private (corporations, sole proprietorships, corporate or mutual associations, and partnerships), and (2) Public (federal, state, local and international governments). The wage levels in the District's private sector have historically been lower than public wages. In 1982, the differential in annual pay was \$7,300. Between 1982 and 1987, however, the increase in private wages has averaged 6.8 percent per year compared to an annual 4.2 percent for public employees. As a result, the differential has been reduced by \$1,000 to \$6,300 in 1987. Strong gains in three major divisions mentioned earlier (led by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, which rose nearly 12 percent per year in this period) contributed significantly to the decrease in the gap. Services and Utilities rose by 7.1 and 6.4 percents, respectively.

In contrast, the level of employment in the private sector has historically been higher than in the public sector. By virtue of an annual 3.3 percent growth in private sector employment in the District between 1982 and 1987 (compared to less than one percent per year for the public

sector), the proportion of employment in the private sector has risen from 55.3 percent to 58.1 percent. Conversely, public employment has fallen from 44.7 percent to 41.9 in that time period.

Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls by average monthly employment for these workers.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In July 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 250 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises slightly between June and July. This July

the rate held steady at 2.9 percent. The Washington Area's rate has been showing marked improvements since the first of the year when it declined by 0.2 percentage point for three consecutive months. In June, as in July, the rate was unchanged. The rate at 2.9 percent was the eighteenth lowest rate of all 250 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the lowest of all the metropolitan areas. For the second consecutive month and the third time this year, the Washington Area rate has been lower than that of its closest rival, the Boston Area. The Boston rate was 3.1 percent in July. A year ago, it was 2.2 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington recorded a July rate of 3.2 percent down from 3.3 percent posted in June. This is only a fraction higher than the Washington Area's rate. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent jobless rate in July, down 0.5 percentage point from June. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.5 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary unemployment rate of 5.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was one notch below the June standing. Maryland's rate declined from 4.4 percent in June to 4.2 percent in July. Virginia's rate dropped from 3.8 percent to 3.7 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-fourth and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, Maryland's and Virginia's rates were 4.2 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively.

Of the states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for June, over half reported decreases of 1 percentage point or

more. The largest drops were in Wyoming (2.9 percentage points), Mississippi (2.8 points), Alaska (2.3 points), and Louisiana (2.1 points).

Fifteen states had June unemployment rates below 4 percent, including all of the New England states. New Hampshire continued to have the nation's lowest unemployment rate—2.0 percent. Louisiana, at 10.5 percent, was the only state to have a rate in double digits. Three other states—New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia had rates above 8 percent.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 5.1 percent) was tied with San Francisco for the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was down two notches from the June standing. In July, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.8 percent up from 6.9 percent in June. There were nine cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.9 percent was down from the 7.6 percent reported in June. In July 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.8 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate at 12.7 percent. The next highest rates were 9.6 percent posted in Gary and 9.5 percent recorded in New Orleans. Since February, Boston, New York, and San Francisco had reported the lowest jobless rates of the selected cities. In July, the lowest jobless rates were in Boston (3.9 percent), Columbus (4.3 percent), Salt Lake City (4.8 percent) and New York (4.9 percent). Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-one reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (4.7 percent) and Houston (3.2 percent). Boston reported a 1.4 percentage points over-the-year increase in joblessness.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	July	
	1988	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.9	2.5
2. Columbus, OH	4.3	5.3
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	5.9
4. New York, NY	4.9	6.0
5. District of Columbia	5.1	5.9
6. San Francisco, CA	5.1	4.9
7. Milwaukee, WI	5.4	6.7
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	6.4
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.9	7.2
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.3
11. Dallas, TX	6.1	7.7
12. Los Angeles, CA	6.3	7.4
13. Miami, FL	6.5	7.8
14. Dayton, OH	6.8	8.2
15. Houston, TX	6.8	10.0
16. Buffalo, NY	6.9	6.9
17. Baltimore, MD	6.9	6.8
18. Chicago, IL	7.1	8.2
19. Cleveland, OH	7.3	9.1
20. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.6
21. Birmingham, AL	8.0	9.4
22. St. Louis, MO	8.6	9.8
23. Newark, NJ	8.7	9.5
24. New Orleans, LA	9.5	10.7
25. Gary, IN	9.6	14.3
26. Detroit, MI	12.7	14.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities August 1988

August 1988 claims for unemployment compensation benefits totalled 3,120—slightly over 10 percent below last month and nearly 8 percent above August of last year. The drop from July was expected, as July was (and usually is each year) seasonally high. This high point is because of the filing surge associated with the quarterly change-of-base period for determining monetary eligibility. The phenomenon (an unusual drop) usually occurs in initial claims from the first to the second month in each quarter. The most pronounced change this year was in the first quarter.

The number of idle weeks compensated came to 37,830 in August, and represented a 24 percent increase from last month. A significant increase in compensated weeks was also expected because of the surge of initial claims filed in the previous month. The compensated workload in August (40,035) was second only to March of this year. The \$7.0 million gross outlay for benefits in August mirrored the directional trend of the idle weeks compensated—second only to March, and in this case by less than one thousand dollars. The rise in the average weekly benefit amount from \$181 in March to \$186 in August caused the August outlay to be virtually the same as in March—particularly when the weeks compensated dropped approximately 2.4 percent. The peak month for the average weekly benefit amount occurred in July—at \$188.

The outlay for compensation January-August, 1988 is \$50.2 million. At the same period last year, the gross benefits totalled \$52.6 million.

Weeks compensated through August 1988 totalled 274,000 compared to 302,100 last year (a 9 percent decline)—accounting principally for the drop in outlay.



...specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you, the employer.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

**TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)**

(Call 639-1661)

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
August 1988**

	% Change From				
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	July 1988	Aug. 1987
State UI Program ^{a/}					
Initial Claims Taken	2,957	3,309	2,735	-10.6	+8.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,145	30,208	34,635	+23.0	+7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,164	28,194	32,635	+24.7	+7.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,471,039	\$5,241,693	\$5,671,730	+23.5	+14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$184.02	\$185.92	\$173.79	-1.0	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,875	1,729	1,533	+8.4	+22.3
Number of Final Payments	905	761	900	+18.9	+0.6
Total Beneficiaries	8,960	8,448	9,168	+6.1	-2.3
Federal Program ^{b/}					
Initial Claims Taken	126	119	112	+5.9	+12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,379	1,942	2,307	+22.5	+3.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,239	1,836	2,203	+21.9	+1.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$474,808	\$390,964	\$432,719	+21.4	+9.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$212.06	\$212.94	\$196.42	-0.4	+8.0
Number of First Payments	107	115	90	-7.0	+18.9
Number of Final Payments	57	48	87	+18.8	-34.5
Total Beneficiaries	570	534	617	+6.7	-7.6
Ex-Servicemen Program ^{c/}					
Initial Claims Taken	33	41	40	-19.5	-17.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	510	469	455	+8.7	+12.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	429	383	388	+12.0	+10.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$83,652	\$74,141	\$70,962	+12.8	+17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$194.99	\$193.58	\$182.89	+0.7	+6.6
Number of First Payments	30	29	34	+3.4	-11.8
Number of Final Payments	32	18	24	+77.8	+33.3
Total Beneficiaries	121	123	122	-1.6	-0.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,116	3,469	2,887	-10.2	+7.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,034	32,619	37,397	+22.7	+7.1
Weeks of Unemployment compensated	37,832	30,413	35,226	+24.4	+7.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$7,029,499	\$5,706,798	\$6,175,411	+23.2	+13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.81	\$187.64	\$175.31	-1.0	+6.0
Number of First Payments	2,012	1,873	1,657	+7.4	+21.4
Number of Final Payments	994	827	1,011	+20.2	-1.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,651	9,105	9,907	+6.0	-2.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Department's New Marketing Division

Our New Way Of Doing Business Better Serves Those In Business.

The Department of Employment Services has launched a marketing initiative aimed at making the Department's programs and services directly accessible to employers in the Washington metropolitan region.

The aggressive marketing program, which emphasizes a greater degree of service delivery, revolutionizes the way the Department has traditionally promoted its services in the region's everchanging business districts. The new approach, influenced by private industry marketing strategies, draws on the collective cooperation of every employee and office associated with the Department.

The concept designates trained marketing representatives to articulate and promote all of the Department's services across the board. In the past, various program components assumed the responsibility of promoting their individual services.

"We are not changing the way we do business for the sake of change. We see this new initiative as another step toward ensuring effective two-way communication with all elements of the private sector by bringing people to the Department and carrying the Department to the people," says its Director, F. Alexis H. Roberson, who designed the new program, and is guiding its implementation.

The 20-member marketing team operates out of the Office of Job Service and is comprised of career employees who have gained a broad knowledge of the Department by working in other capacities over the years.

Their practical knowledge, coupled with extensive marketing training, is a part of the

program's success formula. Armed with a keen understanding of the Department, its scope, and activities, the team's challenge is to encourage a greater number of employers to take "full advantage" of the Agency's services.

Private Industry Influence

The team members are expected to be successful. They have been drilled in the mechanics of product marketing by training officials from one of the nation's premier business information companies. Thus, the training design for the Department's marketing representatives emphasizes proven market research and targeting strategies utilized by the giants of marketing and advertising.

"This results-oriented approach will be useful in guiding our marketing efforts," says Mrs. Roberson. "The premise of corporate sector marketing is to move products. Our premise is to promote and sell our quality services," she proudly concludes.

Calling On Business

Leaving daily from their first-floor offices at the Department's headquarters, the marketing representatives will visit employers in person. Their goal will be twofold: first they will determine what services the Agency provides that would benefit their employer-customer; and on the other hand, they will survey the manpower needs of employers to determine additional ways the Agency can be of service.

Driving the Agency

The marketing representatives will be a driving force in the Agency. How?

Following a visit to their customers, the marketing representatives will contact the Departmental office most appropriate for providing the service needed by their customers.

By example, if the marketing representative finds that a business needs to fill a job vacancy, the request would be passed on to Local Office Operations and simultaneously listed in the Department's Job Bank for immediate action.

Additionally, matters related to compensation or assistance programs would be referred to those offices for immediate attention.

The marketing representative will be notified when the servicing office has satisfied the request. This allows for a check and balance and keeps the representative involved in the process from start to finish.

Government Representatives

Marketing representatives will also serve as their customer's link between other government

agencies. The representatives are prepared to accept a broad range of information from their customers to be passed on to key officials at other agencies and offices in District government. The goal of this aspect of the program is to establish the representative not only as the customers link to the Department of Employment Services, but as a knowledgeable resource within the government sector.

In short, the marketing initiative will expand and strengthen the Department's presence in the business community where there are jobs for people and where partnerships can be forged to assist in maintaining a thriving local economy. It will also serve as a resource base for the public and private sector as they meet new challenges on the Road to the Year 2000.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

A Full Range of Free Employment Services Include:

Job Bank

- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Temporary Placement Service

- Warehouse workers
- Drivers
- Furniture movers
- Housekeepers
- Laborers

Bonding Service

- Bonding available for qualified applicants. Call 639-1318 for additional information

Public Service Announcements

- Radio and TV job advertisement for hard-to-fill positions

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1988 increased \$8.70. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.6 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 5 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products Weekly Earnings increased \$15.82. Weekly Hours were up 0.8 hour as the Hourly Earnings rose 15 cents due to more business. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies showed a substantial increase due to overtime. Weekly Earnings increased \$15.16 with

weekly hours rising 1.1 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 6 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products and Printing and Publishing had increases due to Overtime. The increases in Weekly Earnings were \$31.23 and \$13.22, respectively. In addition, Hourly Earnings rose 11 cents and 22 cents, respectively. Other Non-Durable Goods increase was due to a rise in the proportion of higher paid employees. The Weekly Earnings were up \$6.60 as Hourly Earnings rose 23 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area August 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug. 1988	July 1988	Aug. 1987
Total Manufacturing	442.91	434.21	413.61	39.3	38.7	38.8	11.27	11.22	10.66
Durable Goods	431.88	427.60	401.96	40.4	40.0	41.1	10.69	10.69	9.78
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	523.14	507.32	475.28	47.3	46.5	45.7	11.06	10.91	10.40
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	457.86	442.70	414.23	39.1	38.0	40.1	11.71	11.65	10.33
Other Durable Goods	409.05	409.66	370.17	40.3	40.4	40.5	10.51	10.14	9.14
Non-Durable Goods	452.38	439.24	423.68	38.5	37.8	37.1	11.75	11.62	11.42
Food & Kindred Products	461.96	430.73	455.79	41.1	38.7	37.7	11.24	11.13	12.09
Printing & Publishing	482.30	469.08	443.56	36.4	36.0	35.8	13.25	13.03	12.39
Other Non-Durable Goods	357.38	350.78	338.20	42.8	43.2	40.6	8.35	8.12	8.33
Total Production Workers	Aug. '88 42,800			July '88 40,800			Aug. '87 42,300		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER and ask about:

Positive Recruitment

We will be happy to:

ADVERTISE YOUR VACANCIES throughout the Metropolitan Area

PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

PRE-TEST APPLICANTS for general aptitudes or specific clerical skills

PROVIDE INTERVIEWING SPACE and assistance at your convenience.

We call this service POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

Several major employers use our service for continuous recruitment. They visit our offices weekly to interview applicants for their job openings.

We're here to help YOU. Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It works!

Department of Employment Services
 Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
CALL 639-1661

On-The-Job Training Program
OJT
Call 639-2000 For More Information

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES**

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1/23/89



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1988

DECEMBER 1988

Seasonal Adjustment Drops D.C. Unemployment in September to 4.9%

Area Adds 66,700 New Jobs Over The Past 12 Months

Labor Force

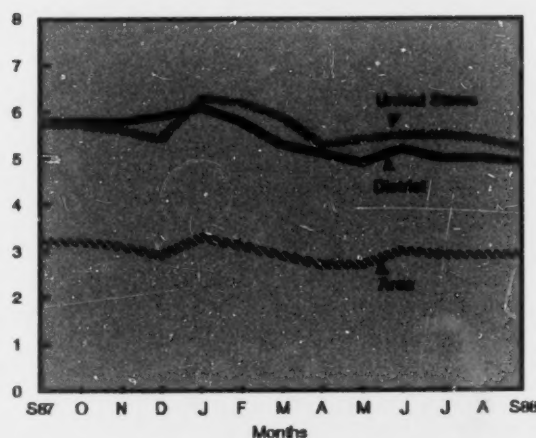
The District

Between August and September, the District's unemployment rate slipped below 5 percent, to 4.9 percent of the labor force. This monthly movement reflects an expected seasonal adjustment. During September, a large number of students and other summer workers withdrew from the labor force to pursue nonwork related activities. A total of 15,300 persons left the labor force, with 14,400 coming directly from the payrolls of local employers and 1,100 from the unemployment rolls. Most of the decline can be traced to the District Government and the wrap-up of the successful Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

Historically, the unemployment rate generally declines between August and September. Over the past 17 years, the August-September decrease has averaged two-tenths of a percentage point, so this year's decline is slightly less than

Unemployment Rates
September 1987 - September 1988

% of the labor force

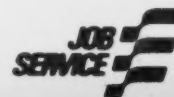


traditional. For the first nine months of this year, the unemployment rate in the District averaged 5.3 percent as compared to 6.3 percent for all of last year. Compared to January 1988, there are now 3,200 fewer District residents among the unemployed. Compared to September 1987, there are 2,700 fewer jobless and this year's rate

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1988

DECEMBER 1988

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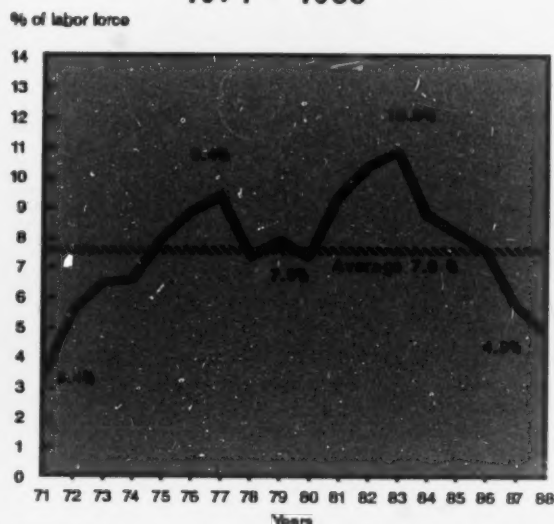
The Area Labor Summary is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

is nearly a full percentage point lower. Unemployment in the City continues its record low. The 4.9 percent in September represents the lowest unemployment rate since the 3.4 percent

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of September 1971 - 1988



registered 17 years ago in September 1971.

On the employment side of the ledger, there are 10,200 more District residents on payrolls this September than last September, an over-the-year increase of 3.3 percent. The September employment figure of 323,100 was the largest for the month since the recorded 326,800 employed in September 1973.

The national unadjusted unemployment rate was 5.2 percent in September, some three tenths of a percentage point above the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

A strong seasonal pattern in September was also evident in the suburbs and the Washington Area. In the suburbs, 17,000 seasonal workers withdrew from the labor force and, when combined with the 15,300 in the District, it brought the monthly decline in the Area's labor force to 30,900 workers. Like in the City, most of the reduction in the suburban and Area labor force came directly from employer payrolls. As a result of the withdrawal of workers from the labor force, there was only very modest declines in unemployment. The September unemployment rate in both the suburbs and the Area remained unchanged from August at 2.5 percent of the suburban labor force and 2.9 percent of the Area's. Unemployment rates of less than 3 percent are a statistical indicator of a tight labor

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept. a/ 1988	Aug. b/ 1988	Sept. b/ 1987
District of Columbia	4.9	5.0	5.8
Calvert County	3.8	4.6	3.7
Prince Georges County	3.8	3.7	3.5
Charles County	3.0	3.5	2.8
Frederick County	2.8	3.3	2.8
Montgomery County	2.7	2.7	2.4
Alexandria City	2.1	2.1	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	1.8	2.4
Manassas City	2.1	1.7	2.0
Prince William County	2.0	2.0	2.1
Arlington County	1.7	1.7	1.9
Fairfax County	1.7	1.7	1.9
Falls Church City	1.6	1.4	2.0
Loudoun County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Fairfax City	1.5	1.5	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.7	1.5

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
September 1988 ^{a/}**

	Sept. b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept. d/ 1987	Aug. d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	339,700	355,000	332,100	348,800	-15,300	7,600
Total Employed	323,100	337,500	312,900	328,200	-14,400	10,200
Total Unemployed	16,500	17,600	19,200	20,500	-1,100	-2,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.9	5.0	5.8	5.9	-0.1	-0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,883,800	1,900,800	1,790,900	1,797,500	-17,000	92,900
Total Employed	1,835,900	1,852,400	1,746,300	1,752,300	-16,500	89,600
Total Unemployed	48,000	48,200	44,600	45,200	-200	3,400
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	-0.1	0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,223,500	2,255,800	2,123,000	2,146,300	-32,300	100,500
Total Employed	2,159,000	2,189,900	2,059,200	2,080,500	-30,900	99,800
Total Unemployed	64,500	65,800	63,800	65,700	-1,300	700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	—	-0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

supply, thus local employers may have difficulty in recruiting sufficient workers to meet the traditional holiday expansion this fall.

Over the year, however, the Washington Area's economy added nearly 100,000 new workers to its payrolls, 90 percent of whom were suburban residents. For the Area, the growth in new workers and employment have been just about offsetting, thus the Area's unemployment rate shows only a modest 0.1 percentage point decline. On the other hand, in the suburbs, unemployment over the year increased by 3,400 persons, but this increase was nearly offset by a 2,700-person decline in unemployment in the District. So in terms of absolute numbers, the pool of unemployed persons grew in the suburbs, while the District's pool of jobless shrank.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1987 & September 1988
(percent)**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
SEPTEMBER 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	15.0	25.6
Suburbs	84.7	85.0	74.4
SEPTEMBER 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.2	20.1
Suburbs	84.4	84.8	69.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,498 in September 1988—down 1,917 claimants from August. In September, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales and professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 28 percent each of the total claimants. Service workers ranked third accounting for 20 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.9 weeks in August. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In September 1987, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined by 13,600 between August and September. This anticipated seasonal loss reflects the scheduled termination of the summer youth employment program which resulted in a sizable loss in State and Local Government (13,900 jobs). The public sector declined by 5.5 percent as a seasonal loss was also registered in Federal Government (1,600 jobs).

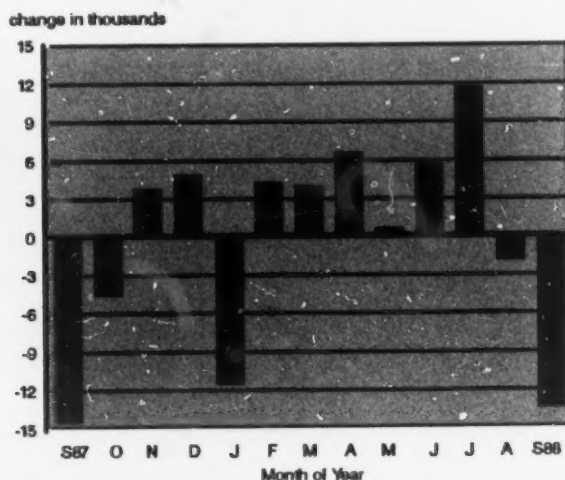
The private sector rose by 1,900 jobs with a seasonally induced gain in Services (2,700 jobs) attributable to the start of a new school year and a return to the presummer level of business travel as reflected in gains in All Other Services (1,600 jobs) and Hotels (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), the number of District jobs increased 1.5 percent for a gain of 10,000 jobs. The private sector gained 12,800 for a 3.3 percent rate of growth. The primary growth contributor, Services, accounted for 95 percent of private

sector growth with a gain of 12,200 jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,800 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs). Growing at a rate of 3.2 percent, Health Services and Membership Organizations produced 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively.

The public sector declined 1.0 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (2,900 jobs) was partially offset by a slight gain in State and Local Government (100 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
September 1987 - September 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.3 percent for a gain of 4,000 jobs between August and September. The public sector was responsible for the growth with a seasonal gain of 11,400 jobs as growth of 12,200 jobs in State and Local Government was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 92 percent of the growth in State and Local Government, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for three-fourths of the Federal decline.

In the private sector, a loss of 7,400 jobs was concentrated primarily in Trade (3,200 jobs),

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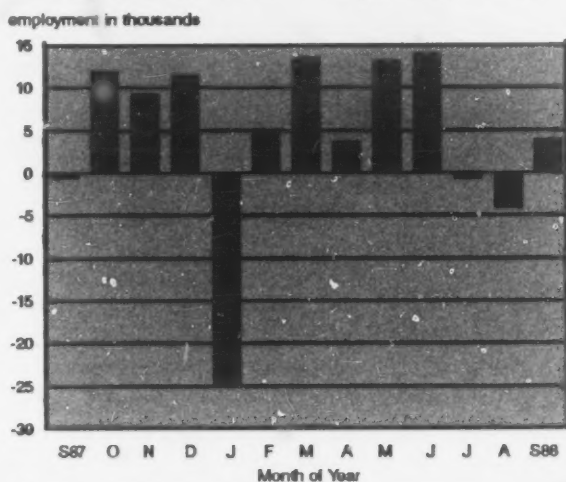
Suburbs

Services (1,500 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs). Seventy-six percent of the losses in these industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 56,700 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.7 percent accounting for 72 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 84 percent of new suburban jobs with the major contributors, Services (20,600 jobs) and Trade (11,000 jobs),

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
September 1987 - September 1988**



accounting for two-thirds of private sector growth. Eighty-nine percent of the Services growth and 75 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 87 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,000 jobs), Construction (5,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (900 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,100 jobs) for growth of 3.2 percent over the year. The Virginia suburbs were responsible for the Federal reduction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 70 percent of the growth in State and Local Government.

The Area

Washington Metropolitan Area jobs declined 0.4 percent between August and September for a loss of 9,600 jobs. The private sector was responsible for 57 percent of the decline with losses primarily in Trade (3,000 jobs), Construction (1,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,000 jobs).

The public sector declined 0.7 percent with seasonal losses in both Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,700 jobs).

Over the year (September 1987 to September 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.2 percent for a gain of 66,700 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent, creating 60,300 jobs and providing 90 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (32,800 jobs) and Trade (11,800 jobs), accounted for two-thirds of area growth and 74 percent of all private sector jobs produced. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs), Construction (5,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.2 percent as an increase of 5.2 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction of 1.1 percent in Federal Government (3,800 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987
TOTAL	670.2	683.8	660.2	2,154.2	2,163.8	2,087.5
Total Private Sector	402.5	400.6	389.7	1,593.3	1,598.8	1,533.0
Total Government	267.7	283.2	270.5	560.9	565.0	554.5
Manufacturing	16.2	16.5	16.3	86.8	88.0	87.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.1	41.9	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.5	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.0	21.1	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.7	17.3	16.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	46.1	45.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.7	5.8
Printing & Publishing	12.9	12.9	12.3	33.3	33.7	32.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	6.8	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.6	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
Construction	15.1	15.5	15.8	139.1	140.6	133.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.0	25.0	24.5	108.4	108.4	101.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.2	50.9	45.0
All Transportation	10.0	10.0	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.0	15.1	15.0	52.2	52.5	51.9
Trade	64.1	63.9	63.3	426.2	429.2	414.4
Wholesale	8.7	8.8	8.7	74.9	75.2	74.8
Retail	55.3	55.1	54.6	351.3	354.0	339.6
General Merchandise	4.2	4.3	4.2	35.6	36.0	35.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.2	46.5	45.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.5	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.7	27.1	26.7
Eating & Drinking Places	27.2	27.3	27.0	118.9	120.1	111.7
All Other Retail	23.9	23.5	23.4	84.5	84.8	81.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.6	37.9	37.4	130.2	131.2	126.0
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.0	23.4	23.5	22.1
All Other	30.5	30.7	30.4	106.7	107.7	104.0
Services	244.4	241.7	232.2	701.3	700.1	668.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.0	14.9	15.3	35.3	34.0	34.3
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	23.4	23.5	23.3
Business Services	55.4	55.1	50.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.1	4.1	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.7	34.6	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987	Sept b/ 1988	Aug. c/ 1988	Sept c/ 1987
Legal Services	26.7	27.2	24.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.0	31.9	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.6	74.0	73.1	642.5	642.6	610.9
Government	267.7	283.2	270.5	560.9	565.0	554.5
Federal Government	215.1	216.7	218.0	355.5	357.9	359.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	207.1	195.2
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	47.7	61.6	47.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportaion	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hire More Workers,

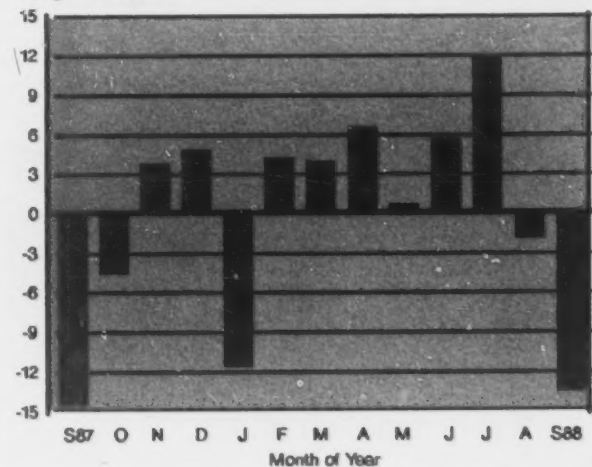
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

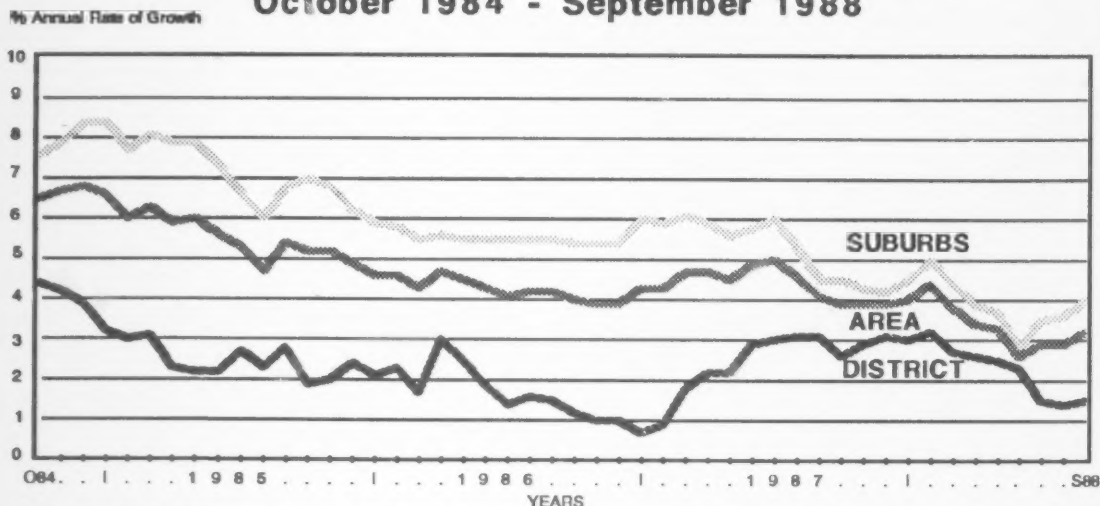
Monthly Job Growth The District September 1987 - September 1988

change in thousands



Continued on page 9

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - September 1988



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 47 months, (October 1984 to September 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between September 1987 and September 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.2 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 47-month longterm average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 47-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 99,200 new jobs produced between September 1984 and September 1985, to 66,700 between September 1987 and September 1988. Over the past year, 56,700 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and

10,000 in the District. The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (3.2 percent versus 3.7 percent for the Nation).

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to September 1988

The Area

Average 47 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.2%

The Suburbs

Average 47 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	3.6%

The District

Average 47 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	1.5%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Part-Time Employment In a Tight Labor Market

Some commentators have been concerned that the local economy is producing a large number of part-time jobs and that some of the tightness in the supply of labor is related to the proliferation of this part-time employment.¹ In this article, the extent of local part-time employment and the characteristics of workers holding part-time jobs is examined. The data used is from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The figures are annual averages. Data is by place of residence, not place of work. LMIR staff derived estimates for the suburbs from CPS estimates for the District and the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Growth of Part-Time Employment (1983-1987)

Over the four-year period between 1983 and 1987, the Washington Area economy added about 22,000 new part-time workers—an increase of 8.5 percent, bringing the total number of part-time workers to 281,000 in 1987. However, over that same period (which roughly coincides with the economic recovery from the 1981 and 1982 recessions), the Area has added 390,000 total new workers, so the part-time component only constituted about 5.6 percent of the worker expansion.

In the District, the number of residents working part-time actually declined between 1983 and 1987 by 3,000 workers. Therefore, all of the increase in part-time employment has occurred among people living in the suburbs of the District.

When part-time employment is measured

against total employment, the proportion of part-time work has actually declined in all parts of the Washington Area. In 1983, part-time work constituted 16.1 percent of all employment held by Area residents. In 1987, the relationship was down to 14.0 percent. In the suburbs, 16.6 percent of the workers were part-time in 1983 and 14.2 percent in 1987. District residents throughout the four years consistently held proportionately fewer part-time jobs than their suburban counterparts. In 1983, 14.3 percent of the jobs held by District residents were part-time. In 1987, only 12.2 percent held part-time work.

Thus, over the past four years, the local economy has **not** created extensive part-time employment. In fact, relatively speaking, there are actually fewer part-time workers now than four years ago.

By contrast with the Washington Area, part-time employment across the U.S. economy in 1987 was significantly more extensive with part-time employment averaging 22.8 percent of all employment vs. the 14.0 percent locally.

Part-Time Work And Workers In 1987

The Current Population Survey distinguished between two types of part-time employment: Voluntary Part-Time and Part-Time for Economic Reasons. The first classification consists of those people who choose to work part-time. The second group is comprised of those people who want full-time work, but can only find part-time work; or other people who normally have full-time employment, but are working part-time schedules because of slack work or for other economic reasons. The second classification is a statistical measurement of a type of underemployment. The following table summarizes the conditions during 1987:

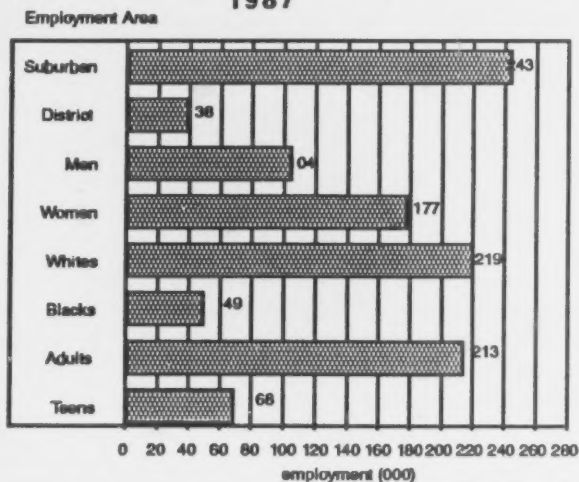
**TYPES OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT
IN THE WASHINGTON AREA 1987**

	TOTAL PART-TIME	FOR ECONOMIC REASONS	VOLUNTARY PART-TIME
THE AREA	281,000	38,000	243,000
THE DISTRICT	38,000	10,000	28,000
THE SUBURBS	243,000	28,000	215,000

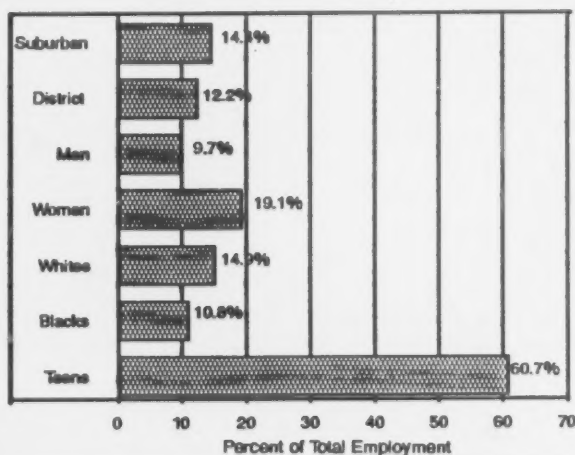
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Washington Area Part-Time Employment 1987



Part-Time Employment as a Percent of Total Employment in The Washington Area 1987



Thus, of the 1987 Washington Area work force of 2,003,000, there were 281,000 people working part-time, of whom 243,000 (86.5 percent) were working part-time because of personal choice and only 38,000 (13.5 percent) working part-time

because of economic reasons. In absolute numbers, most (86.5 percent) of the Area's part-time workers lived in the suburbs. Most (78 percent) were white and most (63 percent) were females. Only 24 percent of the Area's part-time workers were teenagers.

However, of those Area residents involuntarily working part-time for economic reasons, exactly half were males and half were females. Also by contrast, more (31.6 percent) of the involuntary part-time workers were black. Blacks living in the District comprised 21 percent of the Area's economic part-time workers as opposed to only about 8 percent of the voluntary part-time workers. However, relatively fewer, 15.8 percent, of working teenagers were found among the involuntary part-time workers than among the voluntary. Thus, people working involuntary part-time jobs tended to be more male, more adult and more black than people voluntarily working part-time.

1987 Part-Time Work Within Demographic Groups.

The above analysis viewed part-time work **within the total pool** of all part-time workers. The following analysis examines the frequency of part-time work **within various demographic groups**. For example, in the above analysis, Area teenagers comprised 24.2 percent of **all part-time workers**, but in this demographic analysis we found that 60.7 percent of **all Area teenagers** held part-time jobs. Thus, while the vast majority of teenagers worked part-time in 1987, they comprised only 1 in every four part-time workers.

Viewed in this perspective, part-time employment occurs most frequently among teens and females. However, it is interesting to note that part-time employment among black females in the Washington Area tended to occur about half as often as among white females.

¹The Current Population Survey defines persons working less than 35 hours a week as part-time workers.

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PROPORTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT: 1987

	White Females	Black Females
Area	21.4	12.2
District	10.8	14.6
Suburbs	22.2	10.2

While the frequency with which males held part-time employment tended to be less than half that of females, like among black females, part-time work among suburban black males tended to be low—6.9 percent of all employed black males, the lowest rate among all demographic groups.

Observations

Measured over the past four years, a period roughly coinciding with the current economic recovery, data from the Current Population Survey indicates that the local economy has not created an extensive number of part-time jobs (jobs with work schedules of less than 35 hours a week). In fact, in a relative way, the Area's part-time work (14.0 percent of total employment) in 1987 was less extensive than in 1984 (16.1 percent).

In a tight labor market, however, additional full-time workers might be recruited from among the existing pool of part-time workers. The Washington Area in 1987 had a pool of 281,000 part-time workers, 13.6 percent of its labor force. Of the part-time workers, 38,000 were involuntarily working part-time for economic reasons. This group represents a prime pool for conversions to full-time jobs. The 1987 pool of involuntary part-time workers was comprised equally of males and females. While District blacks comprised about 21.0 percent of the Area's economic part-time workers, more than 6 of every 10 persons in the pool were white suburbanites. So employers need to target the recruitment of involuntary part-time workers in the District, but because of the size of the suburban pool, recruitment efforts also should take place throughout the Area. When the Area's 1987 economic part-time workers (38,000) are added together with the unemployed (70,000), it creates a pool of 108,000 workers from which local employers can recruit new full-time employees.

The pool of 243,000 voluntary part-time workers also represents a source of full-time new workers. But because 65 percent of this pool is comprised of female workers, employers will have to give special attention to benefits important in attracting women to full-time jobs. Thus, daycare issues, flexible hours, maternity leave, equal pay, etc., must become paramount in company packages designed to recruit new workers from the part-time pool.

Part-Time Employment as a Percent of Total Employment By Demographic Characteristics Washington MSA, the District and the Suburbs 1987

D.C. MALE TEENS	66.7
SUBURBAN FEMALE TEENS	62.8
AREA FEMALE TEENS	61.2
SUBURBAN TEENS	61.0
AREA TEENS	60.7
AREA MALE TEENS	60.3
SUBURBAN MALE TEENS	59.6
D.C. TEENS	58.3
D.C. FEMALE TEENS	50.0
SUBURBAN WHITE FEMALES	22.2
AREA WHITE FEMALES	21.4
SUBURBAN FEMALES	20.0
AREA FEMALES	19.1
SUBURBAN WHITES	15.3
AREA WHITES	14.9
D.C. BLACK FEMALES	14.6
D.C. FEMALES	14.5
TOTAL SUBURBS	14.4
TOTAL AREA	14.0
D.C. BLACKS	13.7
TOTAL D.C.	12.2
AREA BLACK FEMALES	12.2
D.C. BLACK MALES	11.8
D.C. WHITE FEMALES	11.5
AREA BLACKS	10.8
D.C. MALES	10.5
D.C. WHITES	10.3
SUBURBAN BLACK FEMALES	10.2
SUBURBAN WHITE MALES	9.9
AREA MALES	9.7
AREA WHITE MALES	9.7
SUBURBAN MALES	9.6
AREA BLACK MALES	9.0
SUBURBAN BLACKS	8.6
D.C. WHITE MALES	7.3
SUBURBAN BLACK MALES	6.9

SOURCE: Detail Current Population Survey (CPS)

**Characteristics of Full-Time and Part-Time Workers
The Washington MSA, The District and the Suburbs
1987**

(annual averages-in thousands)

	TOTAL EMPLOYED	FULL TIME SCHEDULES	TOTAL PART-TIME	PART-TIME ECONOMIC REASONS	VOLUNTARY PART-TIME
TOTAL AREA	2003	1722	281	38	243
TOTAL SUBURBS	1692	1449	243	28	215
AREA WHITES	1466	1247	219	24	195
SUBURBAN WHITES	1359	1151	208	22	186
AREA FEMALES	929	752	177	19	158
SUBURBAN FEMALES	770	616	154	14	140
AREA WHITE FEMALES	659	518	141	12	129
SUBURBAN WHITE FEMALES	607	472	135	11	124
AREA MALES	1074	970	104	19	85
SUBURBAN MALES	921	333	88	14	74
AREA WHITE MALES	806	728	78	12	66
SUBURBAN WHITE MALES	751	677	74	11	63
AREA TEENS	112	44	68	6	62
SUBURBAN TEENS	100	39	61	4	57
AREA BLACKS	454	405	49	12	37
AREA MALE TEENS	63	25	38	3	35
TOTAL D.C.	311	273	38	10	28
SUBURBAN MALE TEENS	57	23	34	2	32
AREA FEMALE TEENS	49	19	30	3	27
AREA BLACK FEMALES	230	202	28	6	22
SUBURBAN FEMALE TEENS	43	16	27	2	25
D.C. BLACKS	197	170	27	8	19
D.C. FEMALES	159	136	23	5	18
SUBURBAN BLACKS	257	235	22	4	18
AREA BLACK MALES	223	203	20	5	15
D.C. MALES	153	137	16	5	11
D.C. BLACK FEMALES	103	88	15	3	12
SUBURBAN BLACK FEMALES	127	114	13	3	10
D.C. BLACK MALES	93	82	11	4	7
D.C. WHITES	107	96	11	2	9
SUBURBAN BLACK MALES	130	121	9	1	8
D.C. TEENS	12	5	7	2	5
D.C. WHITE FEMALES	52	46	6	1	5
D.C. MALE TEENS	6	2	4	1	3
D.C. WHITE MALES	55	51	4	1	3
D.C. FEMALE TEENS	6	3	3	1	2

SOURCE: Detail Current Population Survey (CPS)

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In August 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises slightly between July and August. This August the rate held steady at 2.9 percent. The Washington Area's rate has been showing marked improvements since the first of the year when it declined by 0.2 percentage point for three consecutive months. In June, the rate rose to 3.0 percent. It fell to 2.9 percent in July. The August rate of 2.9 percent, unchanged over the month, was the twenty-fourth lowest rate of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.5 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded an August rate of 3.2 percent unchanged from July. This is only a fraction higher than the Washington Area's rate. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent jobless rate same as July. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.4 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-sixth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the July standing. Maryland's rate remained unchanged in August at 4.2 percent. Virginia's rate dropped from 3.7 percent to 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-third and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, Maryland's and Virginia's rates

were 4.0 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Of the states reporting over-the-year unemployment rate declines, 17 states and the District of Columbia had decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest drops were in Idaho (2.3 percentage points) and in Mississippi and Wyoming (both 2.1 points). Four states (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, and South Dakota) had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more.

Fifteen states had August unemployment rates below 4 percent. Vermont's rate, 1.7 percent, was the lowest in the nation. Three states had rates exceeding 8 percent—New Mexico (8.2 percent), West Virginia (8.7 percent), and Louisiana (10.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) was tied with San Francisco for the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the July standing. In August, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.7 percent down from 7.8 percent in July. There were nine cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.9 percent was unchanged from July. In August 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.7 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate, 11.3 percent. The next highest rates were 9.5 percent each posted in Gary and New Orleans. From February through June, Boston, New York, and San Francisco had recorded the lowest jobless rates of the selected cities. In July, the lowest rates were in Boston, Columbus, Salt Lake City, and New York. In August, the lowest rates were as follows: Boston—3.4 percent, Pittsburgh—4.4 percent, Salt Lake City—4.5 percent, and Columbus—4.8 percent. As stated above, the District of Columbia and San Francisco both reported rates of 4.9 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-two reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 4.2 percent. No over-the-year jobless increases equaled a half of a percentage point.

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	August	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.4	3.0
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	5.9
3. Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	5.7
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.7	6.5
5. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.8
6. District of Columbia	4.9	5.9
7. San Francisco, CA	4.9	4.7
8. New York, NY	5.0	5.1
9. Philadelphia, PA	5.1	5.8
10. Los Angeles, CA	6.0	6.6
11. Dallas, TX	6.3	7.4
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.4	6.7
13. Miami, FL	6.6	7.4
14. Houston, TX	6.7	9.4
15. Baltimore, MD	6.9	6.7
16. Buffalo, NY	6.9	7.3
17. Newark, NJ	7.6	8.3
18. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.5
19. Chicago, IL	7.9	7.8
20. Cleveland, OH	8.0	9.7
21. Dayton, OH	8.2	9.0
22. Birmingham, AL	8.4	9.1
23. St. Louis, MO	9.2	9.5
24. Gary, IN	9.5	13.7
25. New Orleans, LA	9.5	10.4
26. Detroit, MI	11.3	11.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities September 1988

The District of Columbia processed 2,470 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits in September 1988. Claims activity in September was 21 percent below August of this year, and nine percent below September 1987. This level of claims was the lowest of any month in three years since 2,445 claims were filed in September 1984. In a similar manner, the number of idle weeks compensated this month dropped 16 percent from last month, and 10 percent from the same month last year.

The average weekly benefit payout was virtually stable from last month—up only one-tenth of a percentage point at \$185.95. The high point this year (and in the history of the program) was registered when the amount reached \$187.64 in July. The rise in the weekly benefit amount

began in earnest in January 1986 when the maximum weekly benefit amount changed by law from \$206 to \$250. The maximum increased to \$268 effective January 1988 contributing to the current year weekly benefit amount.

The benefit outlay this month was \$5.9 million. The outlay was 1.6 percent below last month. Three months this year (April, May and July) had lower total outlays. The quarterly outlay has been erratic this year compared to a steady decline each quarter through the third quarter last year.

The January-September activity for the past three years, however, mirrors an annual decreasing trend in workload that has been discerned over the past few years. As expected, however, outlay has not exactly followed that trend. The increase in the average weekly benefit amount from 1986 through September 1988 has not been sufficient to offset the drop in the weeks compensated during that time period. As a result, total outlay has declined slightly in 1988 for the nine-month period as shown below.

**Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
January-September
District of Columbia
1986, 1987 and 1988**

	January-September			Change	
	1986	1987	1988	86-87	87-88
Weeks Compensated	346,655	337,693	305,888	-8,962	-31,805
Total Outlay	\$55,701,293	\$58,874,947	\$56,208,459	+\$3,173,654	-\$2,666,488
Average Weekly Benefit	\$160.68	\$174.38	\$183.76	+\$13.66	+\$9.38

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
September 1988**

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	%Change From	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,346	2,957	2,558	-20.7	-8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,351	37,145	34,244	-18.3	-11.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,495	35,164	32,978	-16.1	-10.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,436,156	\$6,471,039	\$5,758,225	-16.0	-5.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$184.31	\$184.02	\$174.61	+0.2	+5.6
Number of First Payments	1,326	1,875	1,448	-29.3	-8.4
Number of Final Payments	560	905	1,060	-5.0	-18.9
Total Beneficiaries	8,520	8,960	8,980	-4.9	-5.1
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	94	126	116	-25.4	-19.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,094	2,379	2,314	-12.0	-9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,089	2,239	2,216	-6.7	-5.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$434,090	\$474,808	\$430,561	-8.6	+0.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$207.80	\$212.06	\$194.30	-2.0	+6.9
Number of First Payments	101	107	100	-5.6	+1.0
Number of Final Payments	51	57	89	-10.5	-42.7
Total Beneficiaries	577	570	585	+1.2	-1.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	29	33	39	-12.1	-25.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	350	510	486	-31.4	-28.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	307	429	399	-28.4	-23.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$59,734	\$83,652	\$73,024	-28.6	-18.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$194.57	\$194.99	\$183.02	-0.2	+6.3
Number of First Payments	21	30	31	-30.0	-32.3
Number of Final Payments	19	32	24	-40.6	-20.8
Total Beneficiaries	94	121	118	-22.3	-20.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,469	3,116	2,713	-20.8	-9.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,795	40,034	37,044	-18.1	-11.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,891	37,832	35,593	-15.7	-10.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,929,980	\$7,029,499	\$6,261,810	-15.6	-5.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.95	\$185.81	\$175.93	+0.1	+5.7
Number of First Payments	1,448	2,012	1,579	-28.0	-8.3
Number of Final Payments	930	994	1,173	-6.4	-20.7
Total Beneficiaries	9,191	9,651	9,683	-4.8	-5.1

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.7 percent during the 2-months ended in September to a level of 122.8 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in September, the CPI-U rose 4.2 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 2.0 percent from July to September. The September level of 122.3 (1982-84=100) was 4.4 percent higher than the index in September 1987.

In September, the local CPI-U index rose a large 1.7 points, while nationally the index rose only 1.1 points. The over-the-year changes were equal at 4.2 points each.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, all 7 components registered increases both locally and nationally. Prices of apparel and upkeep, entertainment, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, other goods and services, food and beverage, and medical care tended to increase relatively faster nationally. The other components were just about even.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U) ^{a/}

	Percent Change		
	September 1988	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	119.8	1.1	4.2
Washington Area	122.8	1.7	4.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	121.3	0.7	5.9
Housing	125.3	0.5	3.6
Apparel & Upkeep	130.8	17.2	7.2
Transportation	108.4	0.5	1.9
Medical Care	138.0	0.1	6.6
Entertainment	124.2	1.7	2.4
Other Goods & Services	140.3	1.1	7.3
Special Index:			
Energy b/	91.0	1.7	-1.3

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1988 rose \$3.69. Average Weekly Hours were up 2.7 hours. Average Hourly Earnings showed a decrease of 62 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, the Stone, Clay and Glass Products increase was due to overtime, as Weekly Earnings increased \$15.87. Weekly Hours were up .4 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 24 cents. Other Durable Goods also had more overtime, causing the Weekly Earnings to go up \$15.50. Weekly Hours went up by 1.0 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 13 cents. Electric Machinery Equipment and Sup-

plies Hourly Earnings increased 10 cents due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a shorter workweek which caused the Weekly Hours to drop 1.6 hours. Printing and Publishing had an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees which led to a \$15.98 increase in Weekly Earnings and a 54 cents increase in Hourly Earnings. Overtime worked in Other Non-Durable Goods produced an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$20.50. Weekly Hours rose .8 hour. Hourly Earnings rose 31 cents.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1988**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Manufacturing	448.58	444.89	426.27	42.6	39.9	39.0	10.53	11.15	10.93
Durable Goods	442.32	433.13	409.65	41.3	40.9	40.6	10.71	10.59	10.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	536.32	520.45	455.84	47.8	47.4	44.0	11.22	10.98	10.36
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	439.33	443.81	420.09	37.2	37.9	40.2	11.81	11.71	10.45
Other Durable Goods	431.15	415.65	390.40	42.9	41.9	40.0	10.05	9.92	9.76
Non-Durable Goods	454.92	454.72	438.83	43.7	39.2	37.7	10.41	11.60	11.64
Food & Kindred Products	441.69	459.41	433.33	39.9	41.5	37.1	11.07	11.07	11.68
Printing & Publishing	497.54	481.56	483.36	36.8	37.1	38.0	13.52	12.98	12.72
Other Non-Durable Goods	380.58	360.08	310.05	45.2	44.4	37.4	8.42	8.11	8.29
Total Production Workers	Sept. '88 41,100			Aug. '88 40,700			Sept. '87 43,100		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR OCTOBER 1988

JANUARY 1989

D.C. Unemployment Rate Drops To 4.8% In October

Employment of District Residents Increases 3.8% Over The Year

Labor Force

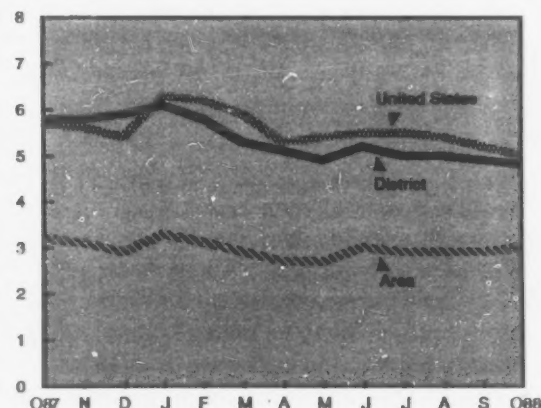
The District

The labor market in the District remained remarkably stable between September and October. The labor force grew by only 100 residents, while 300 additional people were added to payrolls and 100 were subtracted from the unemployment rolls. Despite this relatively small activity, the October unemployment rate actually slipped another tenth of a percentage point to 4.8 percent, producing the second consecutive month that the rate has been below 5 percent.

The October rate change was in the expected magnitude and direction. Over the past 17 years, the District's unemployment rate has declined an average of a tenth of a percent between September and October, the exact level of this year's change.

Compared to October 1987, there has been a significant improvement in the labor force status

Unemployment Rates
October 1987 - October 1988
% of labor force

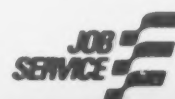


of District residents. Over the year, the unemployment rate has declined a full percentage point—from 5.8 percent to 4.8 percent. Importantly, 11,700 more District residents were employed this October than last. This was a healthy employment increase of 3.8 percent. On the other side of the ledger, there were 2,800

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1988

JANUARY 1989

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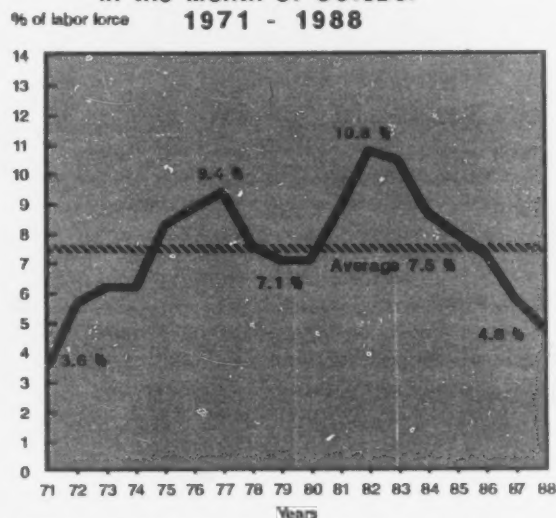
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

fewer unemployed residents, an over-the year decline in the level of unemployment of 16.7 percent. Historically, this October's unemployment rate was the lowest rate for the month since

**District Unemployment Rates
In the Month of October
1971 - 1988**



the 3.6 percent reported in October 1971.

For the tenth consecutive month, the District's unemployment rate was below the rate for the United States. In October, the unadjusted rate for all American workers was 5.0 percent vs. the 4.8 percent in the District.

The Area & Suburbs

In October, the suburban labor market was a little more active than in the District. Between September and October, the suburban labor force grew by 9,600 new workers as 7,000 found jobs and 2,400 were added to the suburban jobless rolls. As a result, the October suburban unemployment rate increased a tenth of a percent to 2.7 percent of the labor force.

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the suburban labor force grew by 90,400 people, an increase of 5 percent. Not all of the new workers found jobs. Only about 9 of every 10 found work, so unemployment in the suburbs actually increased by 7,300. As a result, the suburban rate of unemployment increased by three tenths of a percent from 2.4 percent in

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct. a/ 1988	Sept. b/ 1988	Oct. 1987
District of Columbia	4.8	4.9	5.8
Calvert County	4.2	3.8	3.7
Prince Georges County	4.1	3.8	3.3
Charles County	3.2	3.0	2.7
Frederick County	2.9	2.8	3.0
Montgomery County	2.9	2.7	2.3
Stafford County	2.1	2.1	2.5
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.1
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	2.1
Arlington County	1.7	1.8	1.8
Manassas City	1.9	2.2	1.5
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	1.9
Arlington County	1.7	1.8	1.8
Falls Church City	1.7	1.5	2.1
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	1.7
Loudoun County	1.5	1.5	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.6	1.7

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
October 1988^{a/}**

	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. d/ 1987	Sept. d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,100	340,000	331,400	332,100	100	8,700
Total Employed	323,700	323,400	312,000	312,900	300	11,700
Total Unemployed	16,500	16,600	19,300	19,200	-100	-2,800
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	-1.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,895,600	1,886,000	1,805,200	1,790,900	9,600	90,400
Total Employed	1,844,900	1,837,900	1,762,000	1,746,300	7,000	82,900
Total Unemployed	50,600	48,200	43,300	44,600	2,400	7,300
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.1	0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,235,700	2,226,000	2,136,600	2,123,000	9,700	99,100
Total Employed	2,168,600	2,161,300	2,074,000	2,059,200	7,300	94,600
Total Unemployed	67,100	64,800	62,600	63,800	2,300	4,500
Unemployment Rate ^{a/}	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.1	0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

October 1987 to 2.7 percent this past October, a level still indicating a short supply of available suburban workers.

Reflecting both a monthly and an over-the-year increase in the level of unemployment in the suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased slightly in October to an even 3 percent, up a tenth of a percentage point both over the month and over the year.

One of the most interesting characteristics of the current labor market is the shift in the share of unemployment between the District and the suburbs. In October 1987, over 30 percent of the Area's unemployed lived in the District. This past October, a little less than 25 percent lived in the District—an over-the year reduction of 6.2 percentage points. Unemployment in the District declined over the year by 2,800 jobless workers, while increasing in the suburbs by 7,300. With

only 15.2 percent of the Area's labor force, the District has 25 percent of the unemployed and, therefore, still a disproportional share of the Area's unemployed.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1987 & October 1988
(percent)**

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
October 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	24.6
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	75.4
October 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.0	30.8
Suburbs	84.5	85.0	69.2

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,350 in October 1988—down 1,097 claimants from September. In October, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers accounted for 29 percent of the total claimants while professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 28 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in October unchanged from September. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.1 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.3 weeks. In October 1987, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.4 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,600 for a gain of 0.5 percent between September and October. The private sector was responsible for the growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (2,600 jobs) and Trade (2,300 jobs). The greater than expected increase in Trade reflects the hiring of personnel by Eating and Drinking Places (1,500 jobs) to accommodate special events held in the City during October.

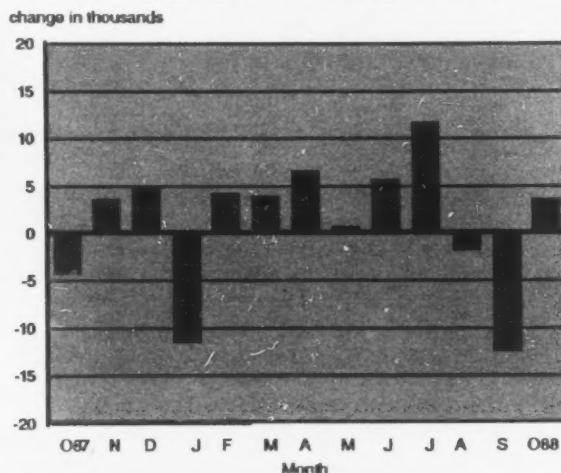
In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,800 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the number of District jobs increased 2.9 percent for a gain of 19,000 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent, creating 13,800 jobs and accounting for 73 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 11,300 jobs and accounted for 82 percent of new private sector

jobs. The primary components of Services growth were Business Services (4,600 jobs), All Other Services (2,400 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs) and Health Services (1,200 jobs). Retail Trade provided 2,600 new private sector jobs.

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (4,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,000 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
October 1987 - October 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.9 percent for a gain of 12,000 jobs between September and October. The public sector accounted for 76 percent of total growth with gains in both State and Local Government (9,500 jobs) and Federal Government (400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 56 percent of the seasonal growth in State and Local Government and all the growth in Federal Government.

The private sector gained 3,100 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (2,500 jobs). Seventy-two percent of the job gain in Retail Trade occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

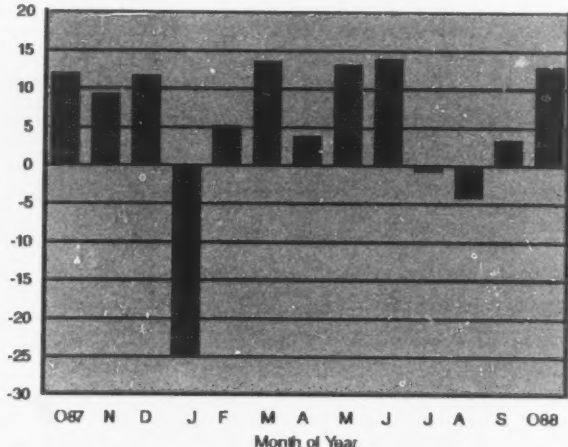
Suburbs

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 56,900 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.8 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.1 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 85 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary contributors, Services (22,100 jobs) and Trade (10,000 jobs), accounting for two-thirds of private sector growth. Eighty-seven percent of the Services growth and 74 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
October 1987 - October 1988

change in thousands



suburbs also accounted for 87 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,200 jobs), Construction (6,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,000 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (9,700 jobs) for growth over the year of 2.9 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 16,500 jobs between September and October for a 0.8 percent rate of growth. The public sector was responsible for 51 percent of this growth with a seasonal gain in State and Local Government (9,900 jobs) partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (1,400 jobs).

The private sector increased by 8,100 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (4,800 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs).

Over the year (October 1987 to October 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.6 percent, creating 75,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, generating 62,100 jobs and producing 82 percent of all new area jobs. The major job contributors, Services (33,400 jobs) and Trade (12,700 jobs), accounted for 61 percent of Area growth and 74 percent of all new jobs created in the private sector. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs), Construction (5,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent with growth of 5.2 percent in State and Local Government (10,700 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987
TOTAL	674.8	671.2	655.8	2,171.1	2,154.6	2,095.2
Total Private Sector	407.1	402.1	393.3	1,601.7	1,593.6	1,539.6
Total Government	267.7	269.1	262.5	569.4	561.0	555.6
Manufacturing	16.5	16.2	16.4	87.3	86.9	87.1
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.1	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.1	21.0	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	16.7	16.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.0	45.8	45.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	12.9	12.5	33.8	33.4	32.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.9	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.4	3.3	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	15.0	15.1	16.0	138.7	138.7	133.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.8	24.9	24.5	108.9	108.3	102.4
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.8	51.2	45.6
All Transportation	10.0	10.0	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.9	14.9	15.0	52.1	52.1	51.8
Trade	66.4	64.0	63.7	431.1	426.3	418.4
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.7	74.9	74.9	75.0
Retail	57.6	55.3	55.0	356.2	351.4	343.4
General Merchandise	4.4	4.2	4.4	36.8	35.6	37.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.3	46.4	44.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	39.1	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.2	26.9	28.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.7	27.2	26.8	119.8	118.9	110.9
All Other Retail	24.5	23.9	23.8	86.2	84.5	83.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.6	37.6	37.2	130.2	130.3	125.9
Banking	7.0	7.1	7.1	23.4	23.5	22.3
All Other	30.6	30.5	30.1	106.8	106.8	103.6
Services	246.7	244.1	235.4	704.3	701.9	670.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.0	16.2	36.3	35.2	35.2
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.5	23.5	23.5
Business Services	55.7	55.4	51.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.2	4.1	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.8	34.6	33.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987	Oct. b/ 1988	Sept. c/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.2	26.7	25.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.7	32.0	31.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.5	75.3	74.1	644.5	643.3	612.2
Government	267.7	269.1	262.5	569.4	561.0	555.6
Federal Government	212.3	214.1	208.2	352.7	354.1	349.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	216.7	206.8	206.0
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.5	50.1	49.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hire More Workers,

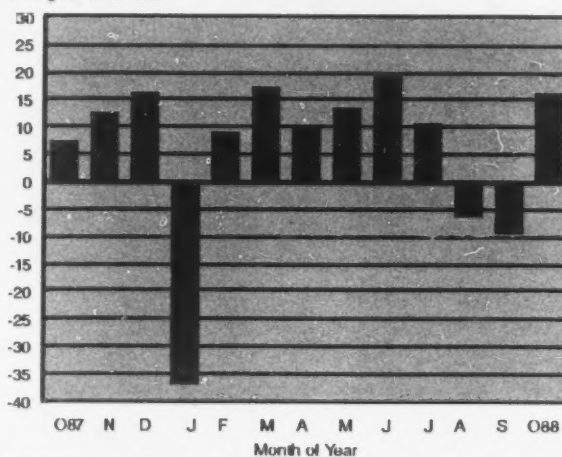
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

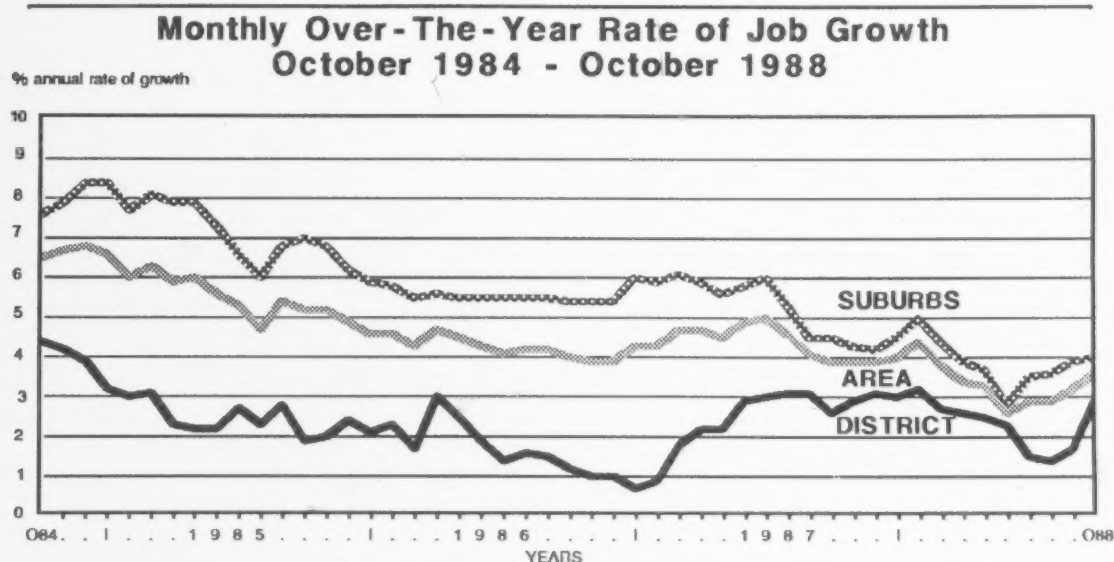
(Call 639-1661)

Monthly Job Growth The Area October 1987 - October 1988

change in thousands



Continued on page 9



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 48 months, (October 1984 to October 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between October 1987 and October 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.6 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 48-month longterm average of 5.7 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.9 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 48-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,800 new jobs produced between October 1983 and October 1984, to 75,900 between October 1987 and October 1988. Over the past year, 56,900 new jobs were added

to the Suburban economy and 19,000 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at the same pace as the U.S. economy (3.6 percent).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to October 1988

The Area

Average 48 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.6%

The Suburbs

Average 48 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	4.0%

The District

Average 48 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.9%

PAY PROFILE:

Real Wages In The Area And The District: 1977 to 1987

The November 1988 edition of the Area Labor Summary noted in a pay profile that in 1987 for the first time the District was ranked number one in average annual pay. In this edition, LMIR staff examines changes in average weekly wages over the period 1977 to 1987.

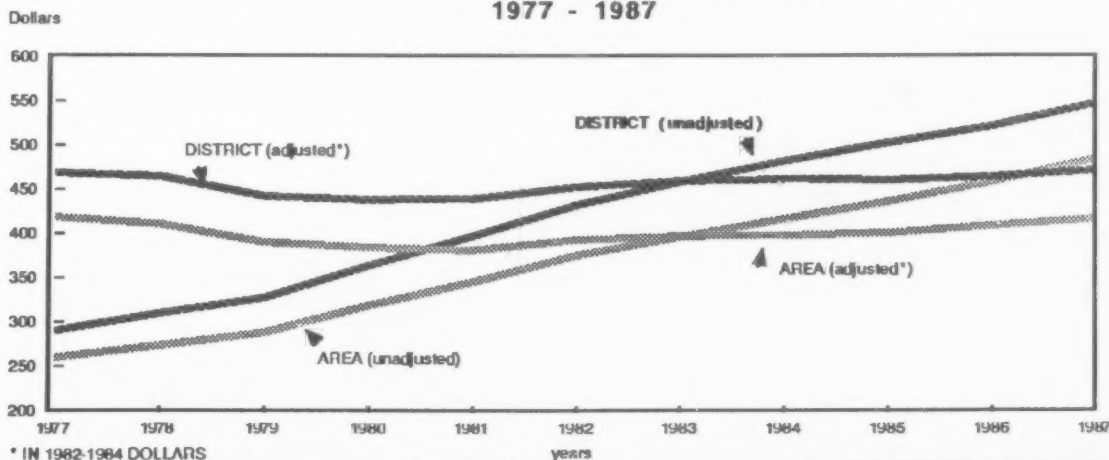
Over the ten-year period (1977 to 1987) average weekly wages in the District rose 88.3 percent, increasing from \$291 per week to \$548 per week for an annual rate of growth of 6.5 percent. Over this same period, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington Metropolitan Area rose 87.4 percent. As a result, real wages (1982-1984=100) rose from \$469 per week in 1977 to \$472 per week in 1987 for a slight 0.6 percent increase over the period. In terms of real wages, the period was characterized by three years of successive declines through 1980 followed by increases throughout the remaining period with the exception of 1985. The largest decline occurred in 1979 (4.7 percent), the first of two successive years of double digit inflation which re-

sulted in real wages declining to a low of \$439 per week in 1980. This was \$30 per week less than three years earlier. The largest increase in real wages was the 3.0 percent gain in 1982. This was followed by relatively large gains of 1.5 percent in 1983 and 1987.

Average weekly wages in the Metropolitan Area rose 86.5 percent from 1977 to 1987, increasing from \$260 per week in 1977 to \$485 per week in 1987 for an annual growth rate of 6.4 percent. **Real wages, unlike in the District, actually declined by 0.5 percent over the period, falling from \$419 per week in 1977 to \$417 per week in 1987.** Real wages fell over the first 4 years of the period reaching a low of \$382 per week in 1981 with the greatest single decline occurring in 1979 (4.9 percent). Real wages increased over the remainder of the period with the largest gains occurring in 1982 (3.1 percent) and in 1986 and 1987 (2.0 percent each).

Thus, while wages of workers in the District kept pace with inflation during the eighties, wages of suburban workers after adjustment for inflation have failed to attain the level held in the late seventies. However, given the healthy increases in area real wages in 1986 and 1987, and the labor shortages in the area, a very strong possibility exists for area workers to experience real gains in wages during the later part of the eighties, provided that no substantial increase in the rate of inflation occurs.

Average Weekly Wages The District and The Area
1977 - 1987



Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

**Average Weekly Wages, Real Wages and
Consumer Price Index
The District and the Area
1977-1987**

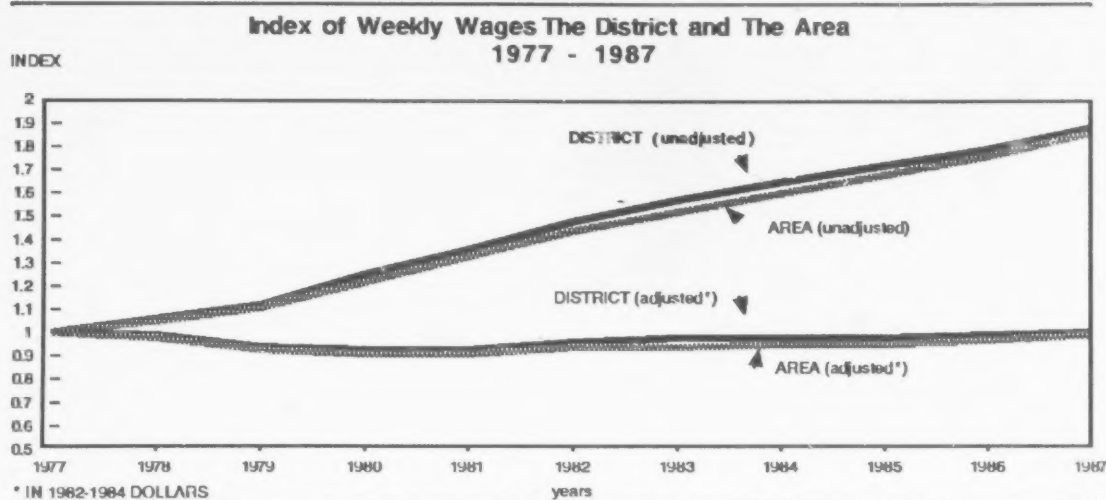
	<u>Average Weekly Wage</u>		<u>CPI-U</u>	<u>Real Wages</u>	
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>
1977	291	260	62.0	469	419
1978	310	274	66.7	465	411
1979	328	289	74.0	443	391
1980	364	319	82.9	439	385
1981	398	346	90.5	440	382
1982	433	376	95.5	453	394
1983	459	397	99.8	460	398
1984	483	417	104.6	462	399
1985	503	437	109.0	461	401
1986	522	459	112.2	465	409
1987	548	485	116.2	472	417

CPI-U, Consumer Price Index-All Urban Consumers for the Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area (1982-1984=100).

Percent Changes

	<u>Average Weekly Wage</u>		<u>CPI-U</u>	<u>Real Wages</u>	
	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>		<u>D.C.</u>	<u>MSA</u>
1978	6.5	5.4	7.6	-0.9	-1.9
1979	5.8	5.5	10.9	-4.7	-4.9
1980	11.0	10.4	12.0	-0.9	-1.5
1981	9.3	8.5	9.2	0.2	-0.8
1982	8.8	8.7	5.5	3.0	3.1
1983	6.0	5.6	4.5	1.5	1.0
1984	5.2	5.0	4.8	0.4	0.3
1985	4.1	4.8	4.2	-0.2	0.5
1986	3.8	5.0	2.9	0.9	2.0
1987	5.0	5.7	3.6	1.5	2.0
77-87	88.3	86.5	87.4	0.6	-0.5
Ann. Rate	6.5	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.0

Continued on page 12



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Area

In September 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between August and September. This is due to students and education-related employees returning to school and their permanent jobs. For the last three months, the rate has held steady at 2.9 percent. The rate was the twenty-sixth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.0 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Wash-

ington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.5 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a September rate of 3.5 percent up from 3.2 percent in August. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.6 percent jobless rate up from 4.5 percent in August. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.2 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches above the August standing. Maryland's rate has remained unchanged for the last three months at 4.2 percent. Virginia's rate rose from 3.6 percent to 3.8

Continued on page 13

Continued on page 12

percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-first and thirty-sixth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, both Maryland's and Virginia's rates were 3.9 percent.

Of the states reporting over-the-year unemployment rate declines, 12 had decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Idaho (1.8 percentage points) and in Texas, Utah, and Wyoming (1.4 points each). Four states (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, and North Dakota) had over-the-year increases exceeding 0.5 percentage point.

Seventeen states had September unemployment rates below 4 percent. Vermont's rate of 1.9 percent was the lowest in the nation. Two states had rates exceeding 8 percent—Louisiana (9.7 percent) and West Virginia (8.5 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary rate of 4.9 percent—the same as in August) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the August standing. In September, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent down from 6.7 percent in August. There were eight cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 7.0 percent was up one notch from August. In September 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.6 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate, 10.2 percent. The next highest rates were posted in New Orleans, Gary, and St. Louis, 9.4, 9.2, and 9.1 percent, respectively. Since June, six cities (Boston, San Francisco, New York, Salt Lake City, Columbus, and the District of Columbia) have been recording a jobless rate between 3 percent and 5 percent. Last month, Pittsburgh joined the ranking. This month Milwaukee fell into this grouping.

Of the 26 selected central cities, fifteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest

being posted by Gary and Houston, 3.7 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. All of the nine increases were nominal. Columbus and St. Louis rates were unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	September	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	2.7	2.5
2. Washington, D.C.	2.9	3.0
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MI	3.2	3.8
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.3	4.5
5. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.5	3.6
6. San Francisco, CA	3.5	3.7
7. Newark, NJ	3.6	4.4
8. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	5.2
9. Indianapolis, IN	4.2	4.8
10. Seattle, WA	4.3	5.8
11. Philadelphia, PA	4.3	4.3
12. Portland, OR	4.3	4.6
13. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.6
14. Oakland, CA	4.4	5.0
15. Nashville, TN	4.4	4.1
16. Buffalo, NY	4.6	5.6
17. Baltimore, MD	4.6	4.2
18. Columbus, OH	4.7	4.6
19. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	5.0
20. New York, NY	4.7	4.3
21. Los Angeles, CA	4.8	6.0
22. Sacramento, CA	4.9	5.1
23. Memphis, TN	5.0	5.2
24. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	5.3
25. Kansas City, MO	5.0	5.1
26. Louisville, KY	5.0	6.1
27. Jackson, MI	5.1	6.1
28. Chicago, IL	5.1	5.7
29. Denver, CO	5.1	6.3
30. Cleveland, OH	5.2	5.1
31. Miami, FL	5.3	6.3
32. Atlanta, GA	5.4	4.5
33. Phoenix, AR	5.4	4.9
34. Pittsburgh, PA	5.6	6.1
35. Birmingham, AL	5.6	6.3
36. Dallas, TX	5.7	6.7
37. St. Louis, MO	6.0	6.2
38. Montgomery, MO	6.0	6.3
39. Houston, TX	6.6	9.0
40. Detroit, MI	6.9	7.5
41. New Orleans, LA	8.7	9.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.3	3.0
2. San Francisco, CA	4.3	4.5
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.4	6.0
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	5.7
5. District of Columbia	4.9	5.8
6. New York, NY	5.0	4.5
7. Columbus, OH	5.1	5.1
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.1	5.7
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	6.7
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	5.8
11. Cincinnati, OH	6.2	6.1
12. Miami, FL	6.5	6.9
13. Chicago, IL	6.6	7.2
14. Dallas, TX	6.6	7.8
15. Buffalo, NY	6.6	7.9
16. Baltimore, MD	7.0	6.6
17. Houston, TX	7.0	9.7
18. Newark, NJ	7.5	8.8
19. Birmingham, AL	7.7	8.7
20. Atlanta, GA	7.8	7.2
21. Cleveland, OH	8.2	7.9
22. Dayton, OH	8.3	7.2
23. St. Louis, MO	9.1	9.1
24. Gary, IN	9.2	12.9
25. New Orleans, LA	9.4	9.8
26. Detroit, MI	10.2	11.3

14

Unemployment Insurance Activities October 1988

In October 1988, the District of Columbia processed 2,900 claims for unemployment compensation, a 17 percent increase over September. This is a "seasonal" fluctuation associated with the quarterly change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. There was a significant number of workers who became unemployed in September whose wages are higher in the base period effective as of October compared to the previous base period of eligibility. Several of these workers took the option of waiting until October rather than file in September. A surge of filers has occurred at the beginning of each quarter in 1987 and 1988 except the second quarter of each of those years. The third quarter increase this year was 19 percent, and 12 percent last year.

All other measures dropped from last month with the exception of first payments, which increased less than half of one percent. The number of idle weeks actually compensated, as well as the total benefit outlay, both dropped ten percent from September.

From October last year, all measures dropped except the total benefit outlay and the average weekly benefit amount. These two each rose five and a half percent. These fluctuations are consistent with the annual trends of declining workload and increase in average weekly benefit payments. The latter is the result of the legislated increases in the maximum weekly benefit amounts.

The January through October 1988 activity shows 30,820 claims taken, compared with 32,140 in the same period last year—a four percent drop. Likewise, the cumulative number of idle weeks compensated this year reached 334,480, a 9 percent drop from the 366,330 in the first ten months of 1987. Continuing in the same manner, the \$61.5 million total benefit outlay was four percent less than in the same period

last year. The declining workload continues to offset the increase in the average weekly benefit amounts paid as a result of legislated rises in the maximum weekly benefit amounts in recent years.



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**TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)**

(Call 639-1661)

**Selecteds Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)**

District of Columbia

October 1988

	% Change From				
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,745	2,346	2,828	+17.0	-2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,203	30,351	28,474	-7.1	-1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	26,442	29,495	26,435	-10.4	+0.0
Total Benefits Paid	\$4,863,759	\$5,436,156	\$4,613,171	-10.5	+5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$183.94	\$184.31	\$174.51	-0.2	+5.4
Number of First Payments	1,338	1,326	1,446	+0.9	-7.5
Number of Final Payments	756	860	793	-12.1	-4.7
Total Beneficiaries	7,780	8,520	7,952	-8.7	-2.2
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	127	94	159	+35.1	-20.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,032	2,094	2,158	-3.0	-5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,909	2,089	1,863	-8.6	+2.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$403,229	\$434,090	\$368,098	-7.1	+9.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$211.23	\$207.80	\$197.58	+1.7	+6.9
Number of First Payments	99	101	110	-2.0	-10.0
Number of Final Payments	70	51	51	+37.3	+37.3
Total Beneficiaries	547	577	545	-5.2	+0.4
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	25	29	40	-13.8	-37.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	300	350	411	-14.3	-27.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	242	307	334	-21.2	-27.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$47,971	\$59,734	\$61,650	-19.7	-22.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$198.23	\$194.57	\$184.58	+1.9	+7.4
Number of First Payments	17	21	21	-19.0	-19.0
Number of Final Payments	21	19	29	+10.5	-27.6
Total Beneficiaries	80	94	103	-14.9	-22.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,897	2,469	3,027	+17.3	-4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,535	32,795	31,043	-6.9	-1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,593	31,891	28,632	-10.3	-0.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,314,959	\$5,929,980	\$5,042,919	-10.4	+5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.88	\$185.95	\$176.13	-0.0	+5.5
Number of First Payments	1,454	1,448	1,577	+0.4	-7.8
Number of Final Payments	847	930	873	-8.9	-3.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,407	9,191	8,600	-8.5	-2.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1988 decreased 80 cents, as Average Weekly Hours remained the same at 39.9 hours. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Other Durable Goods' decline was due to an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Average Weekly Earnings decreased \$10.27. Average Weekly Hours, however, remained the same at 42.8 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were down by 24 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products' longer workweek caused Average Weekly Hours to go up slightly 0.1 hour. Printing and Publishing had an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees which caused the Weekly Earnings to go up \$2.27. Weekly Hours had a .1 hour decrease, with Hourly Earnings rising 10 cents. Other Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees, thus Weekly Earnings decreased \$4.80, Weekly Hours dropped 0.2 hour and Hourly Earnings were down 7 cents.

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Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1988**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Oct. 1987
Total Manufacturing	454.86	455.66	425.41	39.9	39.9	39.1	11.40	11.42	10.88
Durable Goods	440.37	444.11	413.69	41.9	41.7	41.0	10.51	10.65	10.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	539.20	534.88	479.10	48.1	47.8	43.4	11.21	11.19	11.04
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	457.06	451.56	423.87	38.8	38.3	39.8	11.78	11.79	10.65
Other Durable Goods	416.02	426.29	387.98	42.8	42.8	41.1	9.72	9.96	9.44
Non-Durable Goods	466.24	464.36	435.06	38.5	38.6	37.7	12.11	12.03	11.54
Food & Kindred Products	438.80	441.69	434.32	40.0	39.9	38.3	10.97	11.07	11.34
Printing & Publishing	499.13	496.86	469.00	36.3	36.4	36.9	13.75	13.65	12.71
Other Non-Durable Goods	370.50	375.30	330.77	44.8	45.0	39.9	8.27	8.34	8.29
 Total Production Workers			Oct. '88 41,200		Sept. '88 41,000		Oct. '87 43,100		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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 Government of the
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Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1988

FEBRUARY 1989

D.C. Unemployment Rate 4.5% In November

Fourth Consecutive Month Under 5%

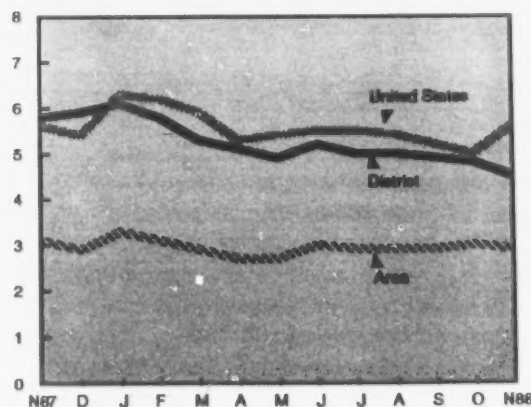
Labor Force

The District

During November, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply from 4.8 percent to 4.5 percent of the labor force. **This was the fourth consecutive month that the rate has been below 5 percent.** It was the lowest unemployment rate for the month of November since the 3.7 percent recorded in November 1971—seventeen years ago.

The City's unemployment rate through the first eleven months of 1988 has averaged 5.1 percent. This means the rate for all of 1988 will be significantly lower than the 6.3 percent annual average for 1987. **Thus, the District will experience five consecutive years of falling unemployment from the record high of 11.7 percent set in 1983.** A clear measure of the fundamental strength of the City's economy since the recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's.

Unemployment Rates
November 1987 - November 1988
% of labor force



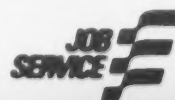
Unemployment for all workers in the United States in November averaged 5.6 percent (unadjusted). Therefore, up to November, the District's rate has been below the national rate for each month of 1988.

Between October and November, 600 additional District residents joined the payrolls of

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

**The
Department
of
Employment
Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1988

FEBRUARY 1989

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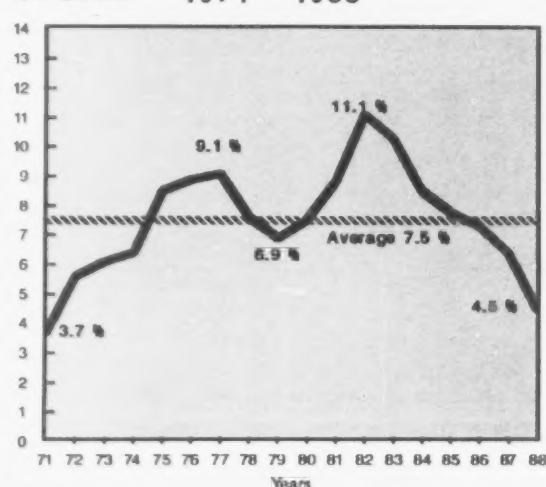
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

local employers and 1,300 came off the jobless rolls. The 324,900 City residents working in November represents the largest number employment level since the 327,700 in November 1972.

**District Unemployment Rates
In the Month of November
1971 - 1988**



Compared to November 1987, there were 12,200 more District residents working this past November than a year ago—an over-the-year employment increase of 3.9 percent. On the unemployment side of the job market balance sheet, there were 4,100 fewer jobless residents—an over-the-year decline of 21.2 percent in unemployment. As a result of these labor market transactions, the City's unemployment rate declined by a full 1.3 percentage points between November 1987 and November 1988.

The Area & Suburbs

In the Washington suburbs, 6,000 new workers joined the labor force during November. The number of employed suburbanites increased by 6,600 and the number of jobless workers decreased by 700. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate moved downward by a small tenth of a percentage point to 2.6 percent. A level indicating a short supply of available workers living in the suburbs.

Compared to November 1987, there were 88,500 additional suburbanites with jobs this past November—a very healthy increase of 5 percent over the past year. However, during the same period, 95,500 suburbanites entered the labor market. Thus, unlike in the District, not all the new suburban workers were absorbed by the

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Nov. a/ 1988	Oct. b/ 1988	Nov. 1987
District of Columbia	4.5	4.8	5.8
Calvert County	4.0	4.4	3.9
Prince Georges County	4.0	4.1	3.3
Charles County	3.2	3.3	3.0
Frederick County	2.9	2.9	2.7
Montgomery County	2.7	2.9	2.3
Stafford County	2.2	2.1	2.5
Alexandria City	2.2	2.1	2.2
Fairfax City	2.1	1.8	1.7
Prince William County	2.0	2.2	2.2
Manassas City	1.9	2.0	1.5
Arlington County	1.9	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	1.9	1.8	1.8
Falls Church City	1.8	1.7	1.9
Loudoun County	1.7	1.5	1.5
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.4	1.4

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
November 1988^{a/}**

	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. d/ 1987	Oct. d/ 1987	Net Change From	
					Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,100	340,800	332,000	331,400	-700	8,100
Total Employed	324,900	324,300	312,700	312,000	600	12,200
Total Unemployed	15,200	16,500	19,300	19,300	-1,300	-4,100
Unemployment Rate e/	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.8	-0.3	-1.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,904,700	1,898,700	1,809,200	1,805,200	6,000	95,500
Total Employed	1,854,200	1,847,600	1,765,700	1,762,000	6,600	88,500
Total Unemployed	50,400	51,100	43,400	43,300	-700	7,000
Unemployment Rate e/	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	-0.1	0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,244,800	2,239,500	2,141,200	2,136,600	5,300	103,600
Total Employed	2,179,100	2,171,900	2,078,400	2,074,000	7,200	100,700
Total Unemployed	65,600	67,600	62,700	62,600	2,000	2,900
Unemployment Rate e/	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.1	—

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

job market. As a result, unemployment among suburban residents increased over the year by 7,000 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point.

During November, the interaction of the District and suburban job markets produced a small 0.1 percentage point decline in the Area's unemployment rate, changing the rate from 3.0 percent in October to 2.9 percent in November.

Over the past year (November 1987 to November 1988), the regional economy added 103,600 workers to the economy bringing the Area labor force to 2,244,800. Over the year, 100,700 additional Area residents found jobs. Since the expansion in employment was not sufficient to absorb all the growth in the labor force, the number of jobless Area residents increased

by 2,900 individuals, bringing the total unemployed in November 1988 to 65,600. Despite the increase in the number of unemployed, the Area's unemployment rate remained unchanged over the year.

Continued on page 5

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1987 & November 1988**

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
November 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	23.2
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	76.8
November 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.1	30.9
Suburbs	84.5	84.9	69.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,368 in November 1988—down 1,023 claimants from October. In November, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants while professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 27 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants in November up from 10.0 weeks reported in October. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.0 weeks to 10.5 weeks. In November 1987, the average duration for males was 9.6 weeks and 9.9 weeks for females.

Continued from page 4

Interestingly, all the increase in Area unemployment over the past year occurred among suburban residents as the number of jobless suburbanites grew by 7,000, while the number of unemployed District residents decreased by 4,100. As a result, the District's share of unemployment decreased from nearly 31 percent of the Area's jobless workers in November 1987 to about 23 percent last November. So, the Area's economy seems to be moving towards a more equitable labor force distribution between the City and the suburbs. District residents now hold 14.9 percent of Area jobs, while they constitute 15.2 percent of the labor force, a difference of only 0.3 percentage point or about 6,500 Area jobs—not a very significant number in an economy containing 2,168,600 employed workers.

Job Growth

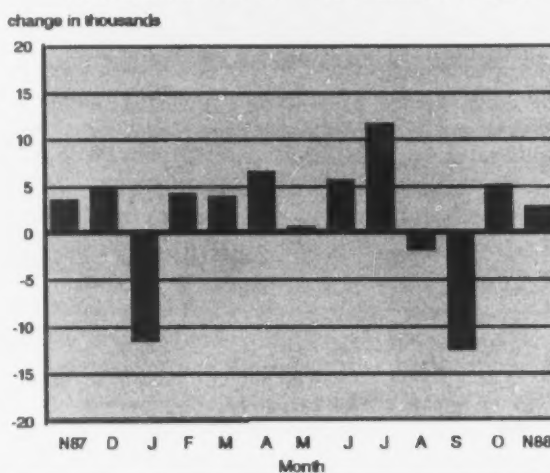
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,900 for a gain of 0.4 percent between October and November. The private sector accounted for 59 percent of total growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (1,100

jobs) and Retail Trade (500 jobs). The smaller than expected seasonal gain in Retail Trade resulted from a decline in Eating and Drinking Places (600 jobs), reflecting a return to normal levels after a substantial increase in employment last month to accommodate special events held in the City.

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), the number of District jobs increased 3.0 percent for a gain of 19,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of

Monthly Job Growth The District November 1987 - November 1988



15,000 jobs. The primary growth contributor, Services, produced 12,800 jobs and accounted for 64 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (5,200 jobs), All Other Services (2,400 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs), and Health Services (1,700 jobs). Retail Trade generated (2,400 jobs) with Eating and Drinking Places (1,400 jobs) accounting for 58 percent of the growth.

In the public sector, gains in both Federal Government (4,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs) resulted in growth of 1.9 percent over the year.

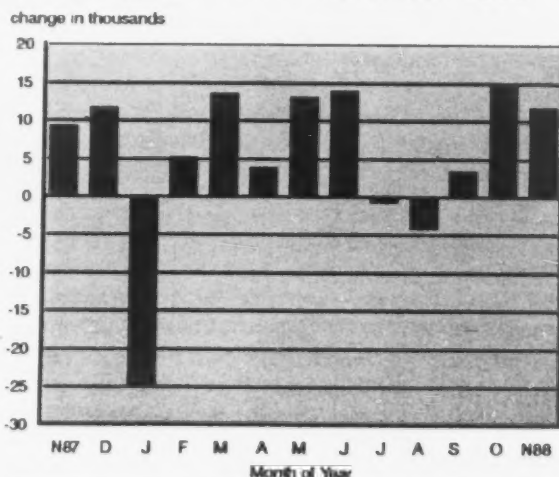
The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.8 percent for a gain of 11,800 jobs between October and November. The private sector accounted for 81 percent of total growth with a gain of 9,500 jobs. Seasonal growth in Trade (6,400 jobs) was responsible for two-thirds of private sector job creation. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 55 percent of the growth in Trade and all the new jobs created in Services (1,100).

In the public sector, gains occurred in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (500 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for two-thirds of the growth in State and Local Government and 60 percent of Federal job growth.

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.2

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
November 1987 - November 1988**



percent for a gain of 61,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.3 percent.

The private sector accounted for 86 percent of suburban job growth with the primary contributors, Services (24,500 jobs) and Trade (9,600 jobs), responsible for 64 percent of private job growth and 55 percent of total growth. Eighty-

six percent of the Services growth and 79 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 84 percent of the growth in Construction (8,100 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,000 jobs) for an over-the-year growth rate of 2.9 percent. The Virginia suburbs were responsible for the Federal job loss, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for two-thirds of the growth in State and Local Government.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,700 jobs between October and November for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 76 percent of this growth with seasonal growth in Trade (6,900 jobs) and Services (2,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (10,200 jobs).

Over the year (November 1987 to November 1988), area jobs grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for growth of 81,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, gaining 68,000 jobs and producing 84 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,300 jobs) and Trade (11,900 jobs), were responsible for 60 percent of Area growth and 72 percent of new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (7,200 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent with growth of 4.9 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987
TOTAL	679.3	676.4	659.4	2,189.5	2,174.8	2,108.1
Total Private Sector	410.0	408.3	395.0	1,616.2	1,605.0	1,548.2
Total Government	269.3	268.1	264.4	573.3	569.8	559.9
Manufacturing	16.5	16.5	16.4	87.6	87.3	87.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.2	41.3	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2	21.1	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6	16.7	16.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.4	46.0	45.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.4	5.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	12.6	34.1	33.8	33.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	15.1	15.1	16.0	139.5	138.9	132.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.8	24.8	24.5	109.7	109.0	103.0
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.7	52.0	46.1
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.9	14.9	15.0	52.1	52.0	52.0
Trade	67.2	66.7	64.9	438.4	431.5	426.5
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.8	75.2	74.8	75.3
Retail	58.5	58.0	56.1	363.2	356.7	351.1
General Merchandise	4.7	4.4	4.7	39.7	36.8	40.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.8	46.3	45.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.8	28.0	29.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.5	29.1	27.1	119.8	120.2	112.0
All Other Retail	25.4	24.5	24.3	89.4	86.6	86.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.6	37.7	37.3	130.7	130.4	126.0
Banking	7.1	7.0	7.2	23.5	23.4	22.4
All Other	30.7	30.7	30.1	107.3	107.0	103.7
Services	248.6	247.5	235.8	709.0	706.8	671.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.4	16.3	36.2	36.0	35.2
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.1	23.9	23.6	23.4
Business Services	56.2	56.0	51.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.3	4.2	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	35.5	35.5	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987	Nov. b/ 1988	Oct. c/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.4	27.3	25.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.9	31.9	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.8	76.3	74.4	648.9	647.1	613.1
Government	269.3	268.1	264.4	573.3	569.8	559.9
Federal Government	212.6	212.7	208.0	353.5	353.1	350.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	219.7	216.7	209.5
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	51.7	50.5	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hire More Workers,

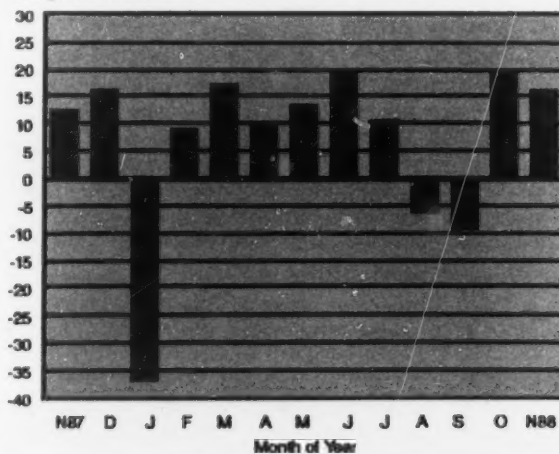
Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

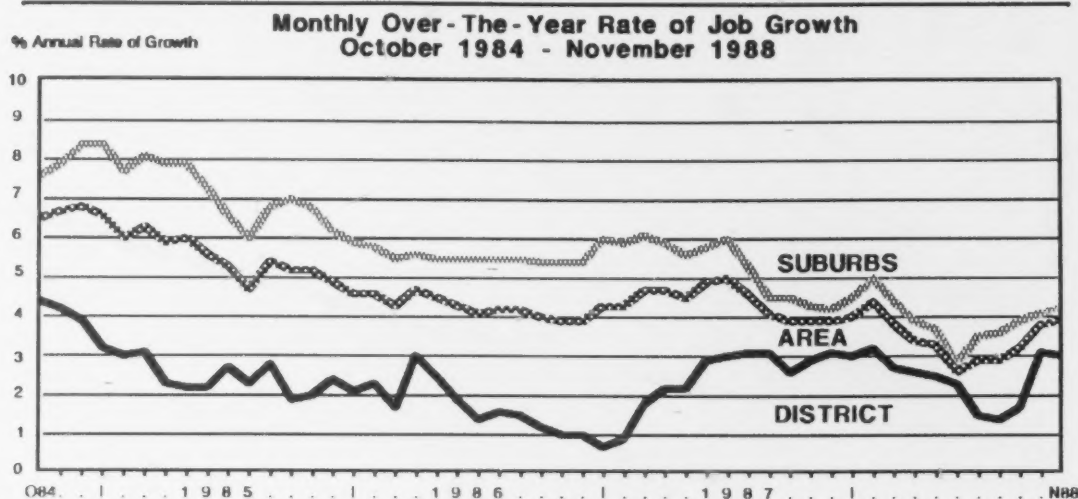
(Call 639-1661)

Monthly Job Growth The Area November 1987 - November 1988

change in thousands



Continued on page 9



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 49 months, (October 1984 to November 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between November 1987 and November 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.2 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 49-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.0 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 49-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 116,000 new jobs produced between November 1983 and November 1984, to 81,400 between November 1987 and November

1988. Over the past year, 61,500 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 19,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 3.6% for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to November 1988

The Area

Average 49 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.9%

The Suburbs

Average 49 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	4.2%

The District

Average 49 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.0%

PAY PROFILE:

The Washington Area In 1987

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average pay in the Washington Metropolitan Area during 1987 was \$25,210. The average in the District of Columbia was \$28,477. Thus, people working in the District proper made 11.5 percent more than the average for all Washington Area workers. (See the November 1987 issue of the *Area Labor Summary* for industrial details concerning pay in the District.) Still, Washington Area workers made 17.2 percent more than all workers in the United States and 13.8 percent more than workers in all metropolitan areas.

Pay increased faster over the year (1986-1987) in the Washington MSA (5.7 percent) than in the District (4.9 percent), the U.S. (4.5 percent) or all metropolitan areas (4.6 percent). Compared to 17 other large metropolitan areas, the Washington Area had the fourth highest average pay following New York, San Francisco and Detroit. Pay in the Washington Area was 10.5 percent less than in the New York City Metropolitan Area. However, Washington Area workers earned 11.0 percent more than workers in the Philadelphia Area, 16.8 percent more than in the Baltimore Area, and 19.2 percent more than in Richmond.

Pay increased most rapidly in the New York and Boston Areas (both 7.4 percent). The small-

est increases occurred in the Detroit Area (2.0 percent) and Houston (1.4 percent). The Washington Area's 1987 increases of 5.7 percent was, however, significantly greater than the 4.6 percent increase for all eighteen selected areas.

1987 Unemployment Rates And Pay Increases

Interestingly, there seems to be a very strong relationship between the 1987 unemployment rates in the selected metropolitan areas and the size of the annual increase in average pay. When pay increases in the selected areas are ranked from highest to lowest and the unemployment rates from lowest to highest, there is a distinct tendency for areas with the largest pay increases to also be areas with low unemployment rates (See Table). For example, Boston was tied with New York as the metropolitan area with the largest relative pay increase (7.4 percent) and Boston also had the lowest unemployment rate (2.8 percent). On the other end of the spectrum, the Houston Area had the lowest pay increase and the second highest unemployment rate. The Washington Area ranked number four in terms of the largest pay increase and second in terms of the lowest unemployment rate.

When unemployment is low, (a tight labor market), this tends to put upward pressure on wages as employers begin bidding up wages in order to compete with each other for a relatively scarce labor supply—a condition existing in the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Pay 1986-1987 (in dollars)

	1986	1987	% Change
United States	19,966	20,855	4.5
All Metropolitan Areas	20,762	21,724	4.6
Washington, D.C., MSA	23,859	25,210	5.7
The District	27,137	28,477	4.9

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

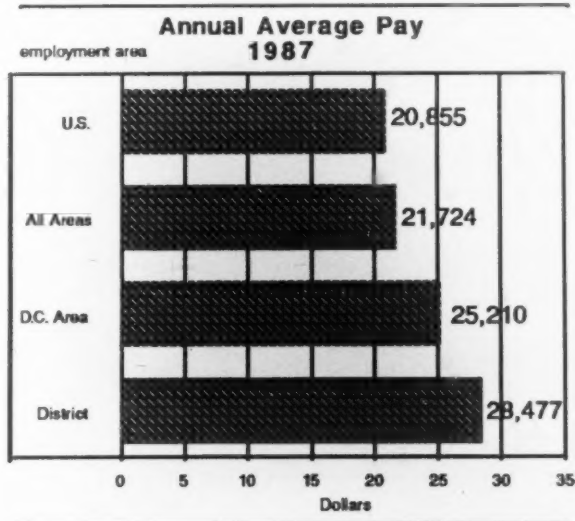
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**Annual Average Pay
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1986-1987
(in dollars)**

Area	1986	1987	% Change
New York, NY	26,241	28,179	7.4
San Francisco, CA	25,594	26,594	3.9
Detroit, MI	24,806	25,301	2.0
Washington, D.C.	23,859	25,210	5.7
Los Angeles, CA	23,482	25,005	6.5
Boston, MA	22,250	23,888	7.4
Dallas, TX	22,769	23,624	3.8
Houston, TX	23,175	23,509	1.4
Philadelphia, PA	21,115	22,447	6.3
Atlanta, GA	21,243	22,426	5.6
Minneapolis, MN	21,495	22,385	4.1
Cleveland, OH	21,190	21,985	3.7
Pittsburgh, PA	20,187	21,019	4.1
Baltimore, MD	19,911	20,978	5.4
Milwaukee, WI	20,143	20,838	3.5
Richmond, VA	19,348	20,374	5.3
New Orleans, LA	19,264	19,788	2.7
Norfolk, VA	17,597	18,268	3.8
Average	21,871	22,879	4.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics



Continued on page 12

**Rankings of Wage Increases and Unemployment Rates
Selected Metropolitan Areas
Annual Averages 1987**

	Ranking		% of Wage Increase	Unemploy- ment Rate
	Wage Increase (%)	Unemployment Rate		
Boston, MA	1	1	7.4	2.8
New York, NY	1	7	7.4	5.4
Los Angeles, CA	2	9	6.5	5.9
Philadelphia, PA	3	3	6.3	4.3
Washington, D.C.	4	2	5.7	3.4
Atlanta, GA	5	4	5.6	5.0
Baltimore, MD	6	8	5.4	5.4
Minneapolis, MN	7	5	4.1	5.0
Pittsburgh, PA	8	14	4.1	7.7
San Francisco, CA	9	6	3.9	5.1
Dallas, TX	10	12	3.8	6.9
Norfolk, VA	11	11	3.8	6.3
Cleveland, OH	12	13	3.7	7.3
Milwaukee, WI	13	10	3.5	5.9
New Orleans, LA	14	17	2.7	10.4
Detroit, MI	15	15	2.0	8.4
Houston, TX	16	16	1.4	9.4
Average			4.6	6.2

Note: Unemployment rate for Richmond Area not available.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In October 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate remains relatively unchanged between September and October.

For the three previous months (July, August, and September) the rate held steady at 2.9 percent. The October rate at 3.0 percent was the twenty-fourth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.0 percent was the second lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.3 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded an October rate of 3.4 percent down from 3.5 percent in September. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 5.2 percent jobless rate up from 4.6 percent in September. A year ago, Baltimore's rate also was 4.2 percent.

Of the 251 metropolitan areas for which October data are available, 46 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and eight had increases of that magnitude. Eighty areas had rates below 4 percent, while 25 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	1988*	October 1987
1. Boston, MA	2.5	2.3
2. Washington, D.C.	3.0	2.9
3. San Francisco, CA	3.2	3.6
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.2	4.3
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.4	3.8
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.4	3.7
7. Newark, NJ	3.7	4.0
8. San Diego, CA	4.0	4.6
9. Philadelphia, PA	4.2	4.2
10. Oakland, CA	4.2	4.7
11. Salt Lake City, UT	4.2	5.0
12. Nashville, TN	4.3	4.3
13. Portland, OR	4.3	4.6
14. Indianapolis, IN	4.3	4.8
15. Los Angeles, CA	4.3	5.9
16. Columbus, OH	4.5	4.7
17. Cincinnati, OH	4.5	5.5
18. Seattle, WA	4.5	5.8
19. New York, NY	4.6	5.3
20. Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.4
21. Buffalo, NY	4.7	5.6
22. Cleveland, OH	4.8	5.2
23. Sacramento, CA	4.8	5.3
24. Kansas City, MO	4.9	5.1
25. Memphis, TN	5.1	5.2
26. Baltimore, MD	5.2	4.2
27. Miami, FL	5.2	5.5
28. Louisville, KY	5.2	6.0
29. Oklahoma City, OK	5.3	5.5
30. Denver, CO	5.4	6.3
31. Birmingham, AL	5.5	5.9
32. Dallas, TX	5.6	5.8
33. Pittsburgh, PA	5.6	6.1
34. Chicago, IL	5.7	5.8
35. Jackson, MI	5.7	5.9
36. Phoenix, AR	5.7	4.8
37. Montgomery, AL	5.7	6.0
38. St. Louis, MO	6.1	6.3
39. Houston, TX	6.2	7.6
40. Detroit, MI	6.8	7.1
41. New Orleans, LA	8.6	8.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 4.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-sixth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the September standing. Maryland's rate at 4.6 percent was up from the 4.2 percent posted in July, August and September. Virginia's rate rose from 3.8 percent to 4.0 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked twenty-eighth and thirty-seventh, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, Maryland's and Virginia's rates were 3.8 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Seven states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest were in Idaho (1.6 percentage points) and Washington (1.5 points). Four states had over-the-year increases exceeding 0.5 percentage point—Arizona, Maryland, North Dakota, and South Dakota. About half of the states had unemployment rates within 1 percentage point of the national rate (4 to 6 percent).

Fourteen states had October unemployment rates below 4 percent. Three New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont tied for the nation's lowest rate—2.3 percent. Four states had rates of 8 percent or more—Louisiana (9.5 percent), West Virginia (8.8 percent), Alaska (8.4 percent), and Mississippi (8.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary rate of 4.8 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was the same as the September standing. In October, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.5 percent down from 6.6 percent in September. There were eight cities including the District of Colum-

bia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 7.9 percent was up from 7.0 percent posted in September. In October 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.6 percent.

Detroit continues to be the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate, 10.1 percent. The next highest rates were posted in New Orleans, Gary, and St. Louis, 9.4, 9.2, and 9.0 percent, respectively. Eight cities (Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Salt Lake City, the District of Columbia, New York, Columbus, and Los Angeles, recorded jobless rates between 3 percent and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 3.1 percent. Only 4 cities had over-the-year increases with the largest recorded in Baltimore, 1.3 percent. Atlanta's and Philadelphia's rates were unchanged over the year.



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Unemployment Rates by State, October 1988



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

MSA	October	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.1	2.9
2. San Francisco, CA	3.9	4.3
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.2	5.9
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.5	5.4
5. District of Columbia	4.8	5.8
6. Columbus, OH	4.9	5.2
7. New York, NY	4.9	5.8
8. Los Angeles, CA	4.9	6.6
9. Pittsburgh, PA	5.1	5.8
10. Cincinnati, OH	5.5	6.8
11. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.0
12. Miami, FL	6.4	6.8
13. Dallas, TX	6.5	6.7
14. Houston, TX	6.6	8.1
15. Buffalo, NY	6.7	7.9
16. Atlanta, GA	6.8	6.8
17. Chicago, IL	7.4	7.5
18. Dayton, OH	7.6	7.4
19. Birmingham, AL	7.6	8.3
20. Cleveland, OH	7.7	8.0
21. Baltimore, MD	7.9	6.6
22. Newark, NJ	7.9	8.1
23. St. Louis, MO	9.0	9.4
24. Gary, IN	9.2	12.3
25. New Orleans, LA	9.4	9.3
26. Detroit, MI	10.1	10.6

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities November 1988

During the month of November 1988, the District of Columbia processed 3,010 unemployment compensation initial claims for former workers in the City. This was 4 percent above the October claims load. It is slightly below the 3,076 average monthly claims load for this year to date.

The number of weeks claimed and weeks actually compensated increased 9 and 13 percents, respectively, from last month. The direction for these measures is the same as the monthly movement in initial claims for the last two months. Following the same pattern, the total benefit outlay, at \$6.0 million, is 13 percent above last month. The average weekly payout for this month is slightly above October, but the increase in the volume of weeks actually compensated brought the total November outlay above the October level. Compared to November 1987, the average weekly benefit amount increased six percent in the current month.

The benefit outlay for the first eleven months of 1988 is \$67.5 million, accounting for 366,840 idle weeks actually compensated. This compares to \$69.0 million for the same period in 1987. This number of weeks actually compensated totalled 895,520 last year. The decrease in outlay this year is attributable to the drop in the number of weeks compensated. The higher average weekly benefit amount for the eleven-month period in 1988 (\$184.04 compared to \$174.51 in 1987) did not offset the decline in workload. The 1988 increase in the average payout is due primarily to a higher (\$268) maximum benefit scale in 1988, compared to the \$250 scale effective in 1987.

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**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
November 1988**

	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	% Change From	
				Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,877	2,745	2,716	+4.8	+5.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,692	28,203	28,859	+8.8	+6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,894	26,442	27,073	+13.1	+10.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,480,492	\$4,863,759	\$4,694,820	+12.7	+16.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$183.33	\$183.94	\$173.41	-0.3	+5.7
Number of First Payments	1,431	1,338	1,383	+7.0	+3.5
Number of Final Payments	854	756	731	+13.0	+16.8
Total Beneficiaries	7,839	7,780	7,782	+0.8	+0.7
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	101	127	90	-20.5	+12.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,150	2,032	2,113	+5.8	+1.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,214	1,909	1,837	+16.0	-20.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$460,367	\$403,229	\$356,542	+14.2	+29.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$207.93	\$211.23	\$194.09	-1.6	+7.1
Number of First Payments	106	99	98	+7.1	+8.2
Number of Final Payments	60	70	44	-14.3	+36.4
Total Beneficiaries	555	547	524	+1.5	+5.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	32	25	44	+28.0	-27.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	308	300	375	+2.7	-17.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	249	242	281	+2.9	-11.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$49,542	\$47,971	\$53,249	+3.3	-7.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$198.96	\$198.23	\$189.50	+0.4	+5.0
Number of First Payments	24	17	23	+41.2	+4.3
Number of Final Payments	18	21	23	-14.3	-21.7
Total Beneficiaries	79	80	88	-1.3	-10.2
Total—All Programs a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,010	2,897	2,850	+3.9	+5.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,150	30,535	31,347	+8.6	+5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,357	28,593	29,191	+13.2	+10.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,990,401	\$5,314,959	\$5,104,611	+12.7	+17.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$185.13	\$185.88	\$174.87	-0.4	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,561	1,454	1,504	+7.4	+3.9
Number of Final Payments	932	847	798	+10.0	+16.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,473	8,407	8,394	+0.8	+0.9

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.3 percent during the 2-months ended in November to a level of 123.2 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in November, the CPI-U rose 4.0 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.2 percent from September to November. The November level of 122.6 (1982-84=100) was 4.0 percent higher than the index in November 1987.

In November, the local CPI-U index and the national CPI-U index were just about equal for two months ago, and over-the-year changes.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of transportation, medical care, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, prices of housing, apparel and upkeep, and entertainment tended to increase relatively faster nationally. Food and beverage was just about equal.

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Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index ^{a/} (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)

	Percent Change		
	November 1988	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	120.3	+0.4	+4.2
Washington Area	123.2	+0.3	+4.0
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	121.1	-0.2	+5.5
Housing	124.4	-0.7	+2.8
Apparel & Upkeep	131.0	+0.2	+6.1
Transportation	111.2	+2.6	+3.8
Medical Care	140.2	+1.6	+5.9
Entertainment	123.4	-0.6	+0.6
Other Goods & Services	142.9	+1.9	+7.1
Special Index:			
Energy b/	89.8	-1.3	+1.6

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics;
table prepared by the Department of Employment Ser-
vices, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1988 declined 25 cents. The Average Weekly Hours dropped .3 hour, as the Average Hourly Earnings rose 8 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects overtime being worked. The Weekly Earnings rose \$15.49 and Weekly Hours increased .6 hour. Hourly Earnings were up 2 cents. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees. Weekly Earn-

ings rose \$4.66, Weekly Hours remained the same at 38.8, as Hourly Earnings increased 12 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products' Weekly Earnings were down \$13.54, and Weekly Hours dropped 2.3 hours. Hourly Earnings increased 31 cents, due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees. Less overtime being worked in Printing and Publishing caused the Weekly Earnings to drop \$18.07. Weekly Hours decreased .1 hour with Hourly Earnings declining 35 cents an hour.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area November 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987
Total Manufacturing	454.61	454.86	423.50	39.6	39.9	38.5	11.48	11.40	11.00
Durable Goods	453.60	440.79	409.24	42.0	41.9	40.2	10.80	10.52	10.18
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	554.69	539.20	413.95	48.7	48.1	39.2	11.39	11.21	10.56
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	461.72	457.06	438.45	38.8	38.8	40.9	11.90	11.78	10.72
Other Durable Goods	432.00	416.02	387.60	42.9	42.8	40.0	10.07	9.72	9.69
Non-Durable Goods	457.07	466.24	434.12	37.9	38.5	37.2	12.06	12.11	11.67
Food & Kindred Products	425.26	438.80	448.53	37.7	40.0	38.6	11.28	10.97	11.62
Printing & Publishing	481.06	499.13	461.52	35.9	36.3	36.0	13.40	13.75	12.82
Other Non-Durable Goods	392.47	370.50	342.05	44.7	44.8	40.1	8.78	8.27	8.53
Total Production Workers		Nov. '88 42,000			Oct. '88 41,200			Nov. '87 43,400	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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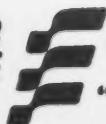
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR DECEMBER 1988

MARCH 1989

D.C. Unemployment Rate Unchanged in December—4.5%

Employment Status of District Residents Improves in 1988

Labor Force

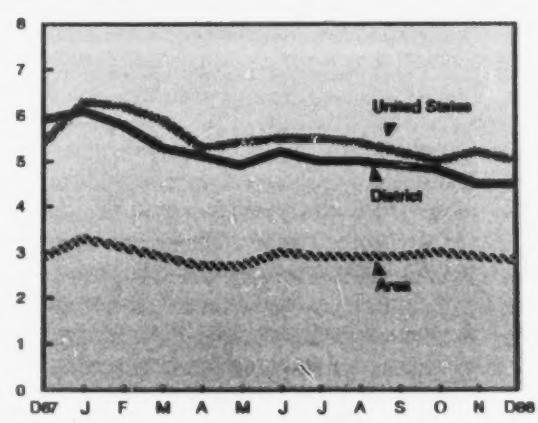
The District

Unemployment in the District during December 1988 averaged 4.5% of the labor force—unchanged from November. The low December rate assures that the District will register the fifth consecutive year of falling unemployment—down from the record high set in 1983 of 11.3 percent. The low December rate also means that 1988 will produce the lowest annual unemployment rate since the 3.6 percent recorded in 1971. Based on monthly estimates published for the year, the annual rate for all of 1988 should average 5.1 percent. The final benchmarked rate for the year will be published in April. It is not expected to change significantly from the estimated 5.1 percent.

**District Unemployment Rates
1983-1988**
(Annual Averages—Percent)

1983	11.7
1984	9.0

**Unemployment Rates
December 1987 - December 1988**
% of labor force



1985	8.4
1986	7.7
1987	6.3
1988*	5.1

*Preliminary-unbenchmarked

The December unadjusted unemployment rate for all civilian workers in the United States

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1968

MARCH 1969

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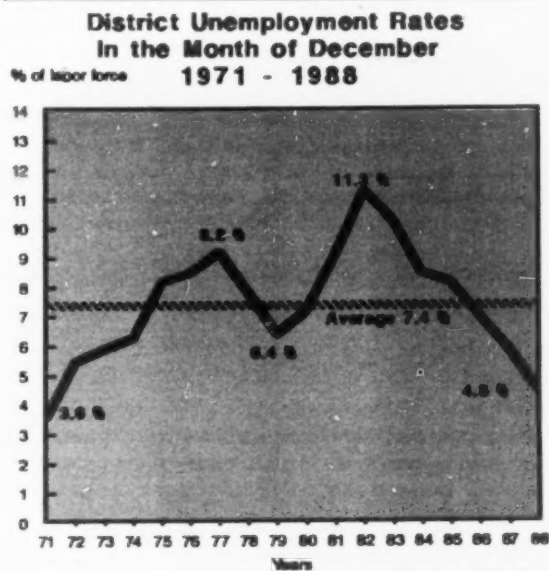
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

was 5.0 percent. For all twelve months of 1988 the District's rate has been below that of the nation.

Between October and November, the number of residents in the District's labor force



declined by 3,900 persons. This probably represents the beginning of a traditional seasonal contraction of the work force from the fall employment expansion for the holiday period. Of the 3,900 people withdrawing from the labor force, most (3,700) came directly from employer payrolls and only 200 from the unemployment rolls. Because of the nature of the December's labor force movements, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.5 percent.

Compared to December 1987, however, the labor force status of District residents is much improved. In December 1988, there were 6,000 more residents with jobs than a year earlier—a 1.9 percent increase. This represents the most District residents working (321,200) in the month of December since December 1979, when 325,600 were reported on employer payrolls. On the other side of the labor market balance sheet,

the number of residents seeking work (15,000) declined over the year by 4,700 jobless workers—nearly a 24 percent decrease. This was the smallest December unemployment level since 1971 when 12,700 were unemployed. As a result the unemployment rate in the District declined a significant 1.4 percentage point between December 1987 and December 1988. Over the year, however, the District labor force only increased by a very marginal 0.4 percent, thus, contributing to the tightness in the Area's labor supply.

The Area & Suburbs

Similar to the District, the suburban labor force also contracted in December by 13,600 workers. Most (10,600) of the suburban labor force decline came directly from payrolls, while an additional 3,000 came from the suburban unemployment roster. These labor force adjust-

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Dec. a/ 1988	Nov. b/ 1988	Dec. 1987
District of Columbia	4.5	4.5	5.9
Calvert County	4.0	4.1	4.0
Prince Georges County	3.8	4.0	3.2
Frederick County	3.0	2.9	2.9
Charles County	2.8	3.2	3.0
Montgomery County	2.6	2.7	2.2
Stafford County	2.0	2.2	2.4
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	2.1
Falls Church City	1.9	1.8	1.9
Prince William County	1.8	2.0	2.2
Fairfax City	1.8	1.9	1.6
Manassas City	1.8	2.1	1.5
Arlington County	1.8	1.9	1.8
Fairfax County	1.7	1.9	1.7
Loudoun County	1.6	1.6	1.4
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.5	1.3

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
December 1988^{a/}**

	Dec. b/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1988	Dec. d/ 1987	Nov. d/ 1987	Net Charge From	
					Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	336,200	340,100	334,900	332,000	-3,900	1,300
Total Employed	321,200	324,900	315,200	312,700	-3,700	6,000
Total Unemployed	15,000	15,200	19,700	19,300	-200	-4,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.5	4.5	5.9	5.8	----	-1.4
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,891,100	1,904,700	1,817,600	1,809,200	-13,600	73,500
Total Employed	1,843,700	1,854,300	1,775,400	1,765,700	-10,600	68,300
Total Unemployed	47,400	50,400	42,200	43,400	-3,000	5,200
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	-0.1	0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,227,300	2,244,800	2,152,500	2,141,200	-17,500	74,800
Total Employed	2,164,900	2,179,200	2,090,600	2,078,400	-14,300	74,300
Total Unemployed	62,400	65,600	61,900	62,700	-3,200	500
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ments produced a small decline in the suburban unemployment rate equal to one-tenth of a percentage point. The suburban rate for December slipped to a low of 2.5 percent.

Over the year (December 1987 to December 1988), the suburban labor market produced a very healthy 4.2 percent growth in new workers adding 73,500 people to the labor force. Nine of every 10 of these new workers found employment. Still over the year, the suburban pool of unemployed workers increased by 5,200 workers and the suburban unemployment rate rose from 2.3 percent of the labor force to 2.5 percent. By most standards, a statistical level signaling tightness in the supply of labor.

Reflecting labor market movements both in the District and the suburbs, the December Area labor force showed a seasonal contraction in the

labor supply amounting to a loss of 17,500 workers, most of whom came directly from payrolls. This resulted in a decline in the Area unemployment rate from 2.9 percent in November to 2.8 percent in December.

Continued on page 5

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
December 1987 & December 1988**

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		DECEMBER 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.1	14.8	24.0
Suburbs	84.9	85.2	76.0
		DECEMBER 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.1	31.8
Suburbs	84.4	84.9	68.2

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,533 in December 1988—up 98 claimants from November. In December, 53 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales and professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. Service workers ranked third accounting for 21 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.5 weeks for all claimants in December down from 10.2 weeks reported in November. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.0 weeks to 9.2 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 10.3 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In December 1987, the average duration for males was 9.3 weeks and 9.5 for females.

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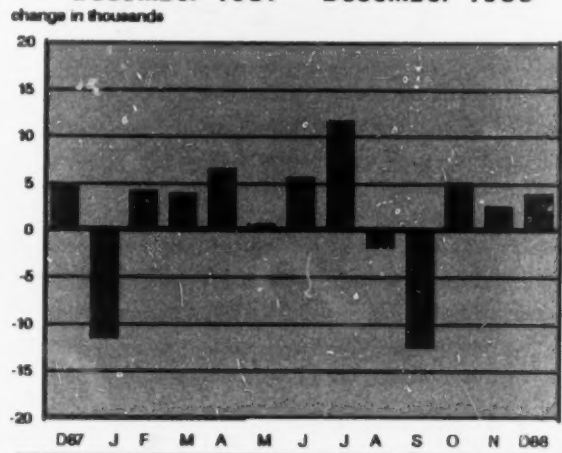
Over the year (December 1987 to December 1988), the Washington Area's labor force grew by 74,800 workers (3.5 percent). Ninety-nine percent of the new area workers were absorbed by the market. As a result, the Area's pool of unemployed workers increased by only 500, and the unemployment rate declined from 2.9 percent to 2.8 percent. However, the Area's supply of unemployed workers reflects a declining pool in the District (-4,700) and an increasing pool (+5,200) in the suburbs. Thus, over the year, the distribution of Area unemployment shifted significantly. In December 1987, nearly 32 percent of the unemployed lived in the District. Last December, only 24 percent were District residents. Still with only 15 percent of the Area's labor force, the District continues to contain more than an equal share of the region's unemployed. If the District had both 15 percent of the Area's labor force and 15 percent of the Area's unemployed, the level of unemployment in the District in December would have been about 9,400 rather than 15,000. Equity would require an employment shift of about 5,600 Area jobs to District residents, not a significant change (0.3 percent) in an economy that employs 2,164,900 workers.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,000 for a gain of 0.6 percent between November and December. The private sector accounted for half of the growth with primarily

Monthly Job Growth
The District
December 1987 - December 1988



seasonal gains in Services (1,100 jobs) and Retail Trade (800 jobs).

In the public sector, seasonal growth in Federal Government (1,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs) produced a monthly job gain of 0.7 percent.

Over the year, (December 1987 to December 1988), the number of District jobs increased 2.8 percent for a gain of 18,800 jobs. The private sector accounted for 70 percent of the growth with a gain of 13,200 jobs and a 3.3 percent rate of growth.

The leading job producer, Services (11,500 jobs), was responsible for 87 percent of private job growth and 61 percent of all new jobs. The

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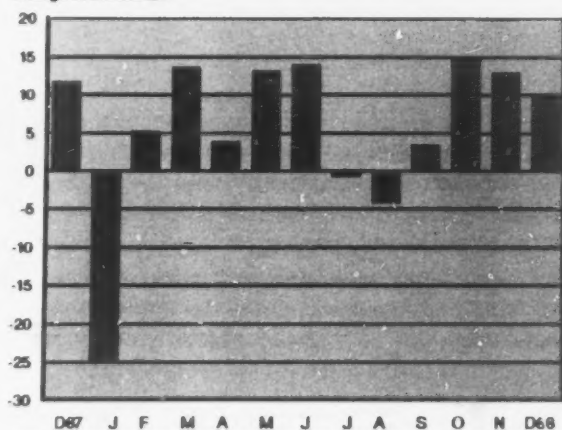
primary components of Services growth were Business Services (5,100 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs) and Health Services (1,800 jobs). Membership Organizations and All Other Services produced 1,100 jobs apiece. Retail Trade contributed 2,200 additional new jobs.

In the public sector, growth occurred in both Federal Government (5,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.7 percent for a gain of 10,000 jobs between November and December. The private sector accounted for virtually all the growth with a seasonally induced gain in Trade (7,400 jobs) and growth in Services (2,800 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
December 1987 - December 1988
change in thousands



Trade growth while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 57 percent of the Services growth.

In the public sector, a gain in Federal Government (400 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in State and Local Government (300 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for the majority of the movement in the public sector.

Over the year, (December 1987 to December 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.2 percent for a gain of 61,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.8 percent accounting for 70 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.5 percent.

The private sector accounted for 86 percent of suburban jobs with the primary growth contributors, Services (25,000 jobs) and Trade (9,100 jobs), accounting for 56 percent of all new jobs. Eighty-two percent of the Services growth and 79 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 84 percent of the growth in Construction (7,500 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,100 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (9,900 jobs) resulting in growth of 2.8 percent. The reduction in Federal Government occurred in the Virginia suburbs, while 72 percent of State and Local Government growth took place in the Maryland suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,000 jobs between November and December for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 84 percent of this growth with primarily seasonal gains in Trade (8,200 jobs) and Services (3,900 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 0.4 percent with growth in Federal Government (2,200 jobs).

Over the year (December 1987 to December 1988,) the Area grew at a rate of 3.8 percent, gaining 79,800 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.2 percent, creating 65,800 jobs and providing 82 percent of area growth. The leading job producers, Services (36,500 jobs) and Trade (11,300 jobs), were responsible for 60 percent of area growth and 73 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (7,200 jobs), Construc-

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Dec. b/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1988	Dec. c/ 1987	Dec. b/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1988	Dec. c/ 1987
TOTAL	683.0	679.0	664.2	2,204.4	2,190.4	2,124.6
Total Private Sector	411.7	409.7	398.5	1,628.2	1,616.4	1,562.4
Total Government	271.3	269.3	265.7	576.2	574.0	562.2
Manufacturing	16.5	16.5	16.4	87.7	87.7	87.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6	41.3	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.1	21.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	16.8	16.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.0	46.4	45.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.5	5.8
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	12.6	33.9	34.1	32.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.6	6.8	7.1
All Other Manufacturing	3.4	3.4	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Construction	15.1	15.0	16.1	138.6	139.9	132.1
Transportation, Communications						
Public Utilities	24.9	24.8	24.4	111.2	110.0	104.0
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.9	53.0	47.1
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	14.9	14.8	15.0	52.3	52.0	52.0
Trade	68.0	67.2	65.8	446.5	438.3	435.2
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.8	75.6	75.0	76.0
Retail	59.3	58.5	57.1	370.9	363.3	359.2
General Merchandise	4.7	4.7	4.8	42.8	40.0	43.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.2	46.8	45.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.7	38.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.4	28.9	30.9
Eating & Drinking Places	28.7	28.4	27.2	120.4	119.8	112.8
All Other Retail	25.9	25.4	25.1	91.6	89.1	88.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	37.5	37.7	37.5	130.6	130.7	126.5
Banking	7.0	7.0	7.2	23.4	23.4	22.5
All Other	30.5	30.7	30.3	107.2	107.3	104.0
Services	249.6	248.5	238.1	712.4	708.5	675.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.8	16.6	16.5	36.4	36.2	35.3
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.2	23.9	23.7	23.9
Business Services	56.9	56.0	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.3	4.3	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	35.6	35.6	33.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Dec. b/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1988	Dec. c/ 1987	Dec. b/ 1988	Nov. c/ 1988	Dec. c/ 1987
Legal Services	27.5	27.4	25.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.1	32.1	31.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.4	76.7	75.3	652.1	648.6	616.8
Government	271.3	269.3	265.7	576.2	574.0	562.2
Federal Government	214.4	212.6	209.1	356.1	353.9	352.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	220.1	220.1	209.9
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	52.0	51.7	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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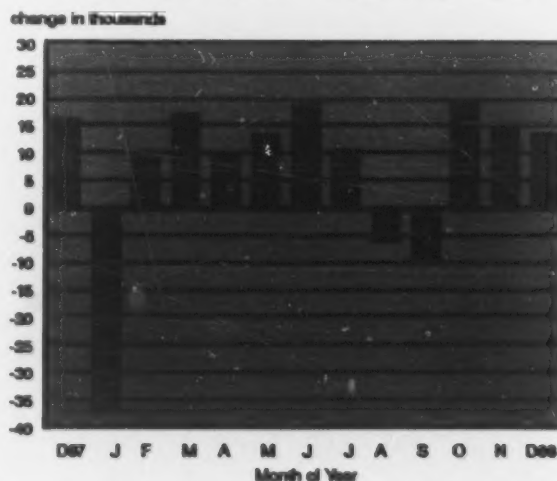
tion (6,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent with growth in both State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) and Federal Government (3,800 jobs).

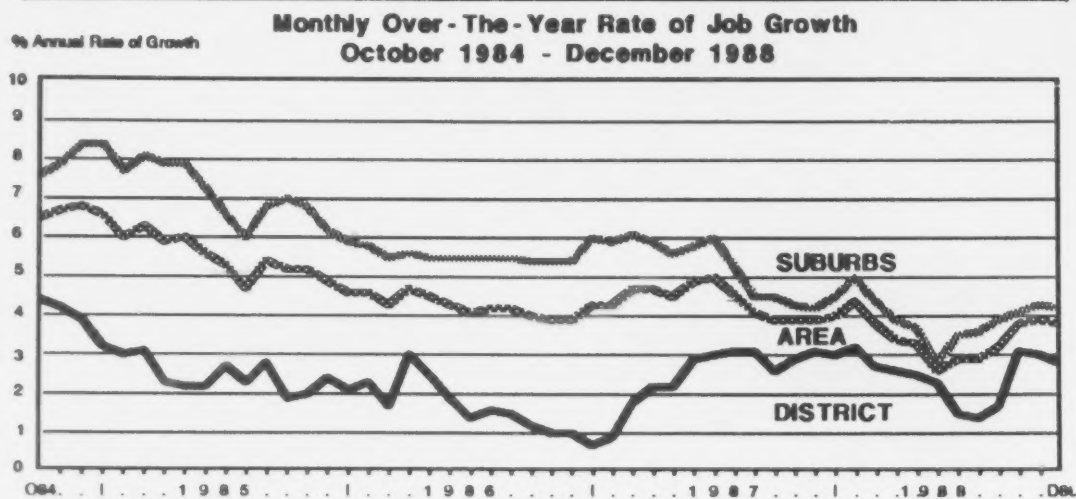
1988 Holiday Hiring in Retail Trade

Retailers in the Metropolitan Area provided 19,500 new jobs over the holiday season (September 1988 to December 1988), as Retail Trade rose 5.5 percent. In the District, Retail Trade grew by 4,000 jobs for growth of 7.2 percent. Over the same period last year the area created 19,600 retail jobs for a 5.8 percent increase while in the District retail jobs rose by 2,500 jobs for a 4.6 percent increase.

Monthly Job Growth The Area December 1987 - December 1988



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Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 50 months, (October 1984 to December 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between December 1987 and December 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.8 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.2 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 50-month long term average of 5.7 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.8 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 50-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 120,200 new jobs produced between December 1983 and December 1984, to 79,800 between December 1987 and December

1988. Over the past year, 79,800 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 18,800 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.8 percent vs. 3.5 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to December 1988

The Area

Average 50 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	2.9%
Current month	3.8%

The Suburbs

Average 50 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	4.2%

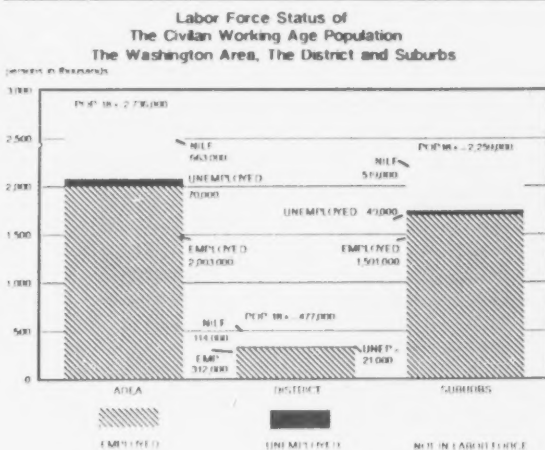
The District

Average 50 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.8%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Persons Not Working or Looking for Work—1987

The Washington Area labor market has been characterized as having a very tight labor supply. Thus, over the past year, the *Area Labor Summary* has featured a number of special articles statistically describing the labor supply. This article continues the series by profiling local residents not in the labor force. It is a statistical portrait of people not working nor actively seeking work. The data used are from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and are annual averages for 1987. (CPS data for 1988 will not be available until Mid 1989.)

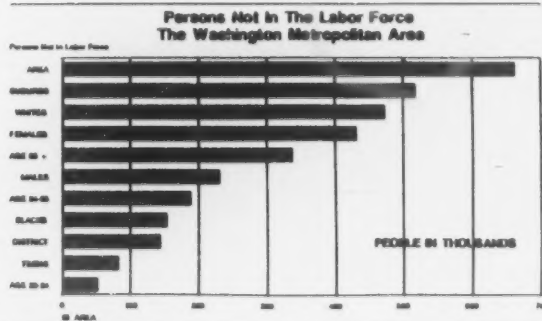


People Not In The Labor Force

In 1987, there were an estimated 2,736,000 people in the traditional working-age population (ages 16 and above) in the Washington Area. Of this population, 2,003,000 (73.2 percent) were employed, 70,000 (2.6 percent) were unemployed and actively seeking work, and 663,000 (24.6 percent) were neither working nor seeking work (not in the labor force). Seventy-eight percent of the people not in the labor force lived in the suburbs, and 22 percent in the District. People not working nor actively looking for work represented about 23 percent of all working age

suburbanites and 30 percent of the District residents.

By contrast, 34.1 percent of all Americans in 1987 were not in the labor force, nearly 10 percentage points higher than for Area residents and some 4 percentage points greater than District residents. Compared to nonlabor force participation rates in eighteen other selected major metropolitan areas, only one (Dallas) had a rate slightly lower than the Washington Area's (24.0 percent in Dallas vs 24.2 percent in Washington). The average working age population outside the labor force for the 18 large metropolitan areas was 33.0 percent. The averages ranged from 24.0 percent in Dallas and Washington to approximately 42 percent in New York and Pittsburgh. Thus, relatively speaking, the Washington Area has one of the nation's smallest pools of people not in the labor force.



Demographics of People Outside the Labor Force

In the Washington Area, people not in the labor force tended to be mostly suburbanites (78.3 percent), whites (71.5 percent), females (65.2 percent) and married with a spouse present (52.9 percent). Older workers age 55 and above comprised more than half of the people

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outside the local labor force. About a quarter of the nonworkers were in the prime-working age of 24-55 (28.5 percent), singles (26.2 percent), or heads of households (23.7 percent), and Blacks (23.2 percent). About a fifth were District residents and Area residents who were divorced or separated.

Importantly, teenagers (12.5 percent) and young adults (7.8 percent) together comprised about a fifth of the local nonlabor force pool. **Thus, the pool of potential young workers available to enter the labor force in the near future is relatively small.** Nationally, the pool of younger workers is even smaller. Across the nation, 10.5 percent of the people outside the labor force were teenagers and 6.4 percent young adults, a group totalling 16.9 percent.

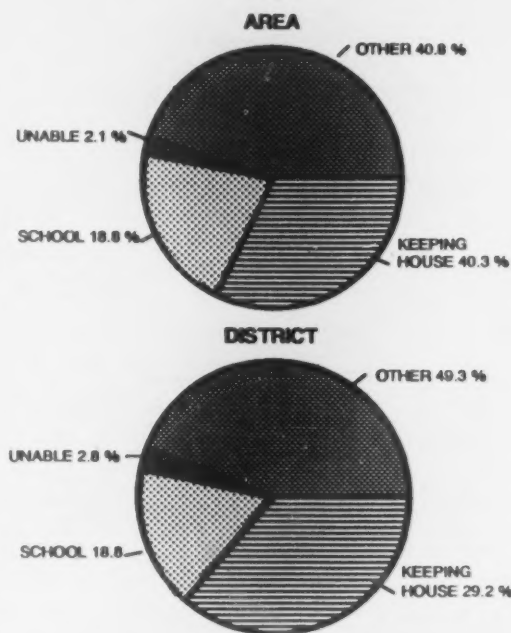
The suburban profile of persons outside the labor force closely mirrors that of the Area, being principally married white females and older workers. District residents not in the labor force tended to be black. There were slightly more older workers and more male workers in the District than in the suburbs.

The largest suburban/city contrasts, however, were related to a person's marital status. In the suburbs, nearly 60 percent of the people not in the labor force were married with a spouse present. In the District, less than half as many people (30.6 percent) outside the labor force were married and living with their spouse. More District residents than suburbanites were single (36.1 percent vs 23.5 percent) or divorced/separated (33.3 percent vs 17.1 percent). Also slightly more City residents not in the job market were heads of households (28.5 percent) than were their suburban counterparts (22.4 percent). In all three jurisdictions, young adults 22-24 years old comprised the smallest group not working or looking for work (7.8 percent in the Area, 7.5 percent in the suburbs, and 9.0 percent in the District).

Reasons For NonLabor Force Participation

CPS interviewers classify reasons for non-participation under 4 broad categories: (1)

Reasons for Non-Labor Force Participation
1987



Keeping House, (2) Going to School, (3) Unable to Work, and (4) Other.

In the Washington Area, the reasons were evenly split between "other" (40.8 percent) and "keeping house" (40.3 percent), with the bulk of the remaining (16.7 percent) citing "going to school" as the reason for not participating. Approximately 2 percent were "unable to work."

Nationally, there were 5.5 percent more people classified as "keeping house," 4.7 percent fewer "going to school," 2.7 percent more "unable to work" and 3.3 percent fewer classified as "other."

Reasons given by suburban residents closely followed the Area pattern. However, there were several different patterns in the District. District residents tended to cite "keeping house" about 14 percent less frequently than suburbanites, while giving "other" about 11 percent more frequently.

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Women Not In The Labor Force

Area women constitute 65 percent of the not in the labor force group, some 432,000 people. "Keeping house" was the most frequent (60.6 percent) reason for not looking for work. This was followed by "other" (26.4 percent). By contrast, women in the District were roughly split between "keeping house" (44.4 percent) and "other" (40.0 percent). This can be explained, in part, because District women tended to be somewhat older than women across the Area (55.6 percent of the women in the District were 55 years old or above vs 47.9 percent in the Area). "Other" as categorized by CPS Interviewers denotes retirement, living off social security, etc. Many older group workers fall within this category.

Among men the most frequent reason was "other" (67.5 percent), followed by "going to school" (26.4 percent). (Note: For females, "going to school" comprised only 11.8 percent of the reasons given.) As among women, retirement among men may have been a major contributor to the frequency of the "other" response. Among Area men classified in the "other" group, 80.8 percent were 55 plus years of age. In the District, 77.1 percent were in this age range.

Persons 25-54 Not In The Labor Force

As noted previously, about half (51.0 percent) of the people in the Washington Area not in the labor force were age 55 and above. However, prime age workers 24 to 55 constituted nearly 3 of every 10 (28.5 percent) Area residents not in the job market. This group should be a major target for any future expansion of the labor supply.

Females also dominate this prime-age group, accounting for 159,000 of the 189,000 people in the cohort or nearly 84 percent of the group. The most frequent reason given for not participating in the job market was "keeping house" (83.7) followed much less frequently by "other" (10.7 percent). Most of the people in this group tend to be homemakers.

Discouragement Estimated

Nationally, the Current Population Survey provides an estimate of those persons not in the

labor force who desire work, but think they cannot find employment. Their reasons can be personal, e.g., feeling employers will think them too young or too old, or feeling they lack the necessary education or training to secure a job. Other reasons may be job market related, e.g., looking for a job but unable to find work, or thinking there were no jobs available. Persons in this labor market classification are commonly referred to as "discouraged workers." The annual CPS data for the District and the Washington Area does not provide estimates of discouragement.

Occasionally, however, LMIR staff provide local estimates based on national discouragement ratios by race and sex. For example, nationally, 1.9 percent of all whites not in the labor force expressed a desire for a job, but thought they would be unsuccessful in finding employment. Among Black men the rate was 4.8 percent, and among black women 3.4 percent. Applying these relationships to the local 1987 demographics produces the following estimates for the local labor market:

Estimates of Discouragement—1987

	Whites	Black Men	Black Women	Total
Area	6,100	2,800	3,400	12,300
District	200	1,900	2,300	4,400
Suburbs	5,900	900	1,100	7,900

Given the fact that unemployment in the Washington Area for both whites and blacks is lower than across the country, the above estimates are probably on the high side. Nevertheless, even in the Washington Area there is a fairly substantial pool of discouraged workers, which is composed predominantly of whites living in the suburbs and blacks living in the District.

Observations

Past studies of the labor force have shown that the Washington Area has one of the highest employment-to-population ratios in the country. This means that a large part of the Washington Area working age population already has a job. Another recent study shows that labor shortages

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tend to be severest among higher skilled and administrative workers. However, market barriers also are causing shortages among entrance level and less skilled workers. This study shows that the potential supply of workers in the Washington Area outside the labor force is relatively small. Furthermore, this potential supply is comprised principally of married women living with their spouses and people 55 years old or older—two groups traditionally having relatively low labor force participation rates. About a fifth of the population outside the labor force is young people 16-24 years old. This represents a traditional source of new workers. Among this group, the 20-24 year old cohort appears particularly small, thus signaling labor supply problems in the near future. Blacks constitute approximately one fourth of the pool outside of the labor force. They represent a potential source of new workers, however, approximately 45 percent of this group is over 55 years of age.

Thus, local employers will have to gear their recruitment policies towards attracting women, older workers, and minorities. A policy of deferring early retirements may have to be considered. To eliminate market barriers especially for entrance level jobs, public and private partnerships will be necessary to assure convenient, inexpensive transportation, and/or low and moderately priced housing near regional employment centers. Because a significant proportion of the potential labor pool are women—day care, family health benefits, maternity leave, flex-time and equal pay will be important attractions. Employers may need to reexamine their current hiring requirements and provide expanded on-the-job training and education programs. Employers also will have to expand job advertisement through a variety of sources, including the automated regional job bank.

Labor Force Status
The Washington Area, The District & the Suburbs
1987
(in thousands)

	Population 16+	In Labor Force	Not-In Labor Force	Not-in-L.F. Distribution	
				%	Rate
Area	2736	2073	663	100.0	24.2
District	477	333	144	21.7	30.2
Suburbs	2259	1740	519	78.3	23.0

Source: Current Population Survey. Estimates for the suburbs derived by LMIR.

**Percent of Working Age Population
Not in the Labor Force
U.S. and Selected Metropolitan Areas
1987**

Dallas	24.0
Washington, D.C.	24.2
Denver	26.3
Atlanta	28.5
Houston	28.5
San Francisco	30.5
Milwaukee	31.4
Boston	32.1
Norfolk	32.2
Los Angeles	33.6
Chicago	33.6
United States	34.1
Baltimore	35.2
St. Louis	35.6
Detroit	35.8
San Diego	36.3
Cleveland	36.5
New Orleans	38.5
Pittsburgh	42.4
New York	42.6
AVERAGE	33.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1987*.

**D.C. Job Service Produces Very High 1987
Performance Rankings**

(The Best Employment Service in the
Philadelphia Region)

Recently the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) of the U.S. Department of Labor announced the relative 1987 program performances by state employment service agencies across the country. **The District's program was ranked by ETA as number one in the nation for job placements per every 100 employers.** This was the second year in a row that the District agency placed first in this national category.

The Employment and Training Administration used three major indicators to assess relative Job Service performance among the states: (1) Individuals Placed Per Every 100 Employers, (2) Individuals Placed Per Every 1000 Employees and (3) Cost Per Individual Placed. **The District's program was judged the best performer in Region III in all three measures.** States included in Region III are Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

**Reasons Persons Were Not in the Labor Force
The Washington Area,
The District & The Suburbs
1987**

(in thousands)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Keeping House</u>	<u>Going To School</u>	<u>Unable To Work</u>	<u>Other</u>
Area	663	267	111	14	270
District	144	42	27	4	71
Suburbs	519	225	84	10	199
		Percent			
Area	100.0	40.3	16.7	2.1	40.7
District	100.0	29.2	18.8	2.8	49.3
Suburbs	100.0	43.4	16.2	1.9	38.3
U.S.	100.0	45.8	12.0	4.8	37.4

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In November 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between October and November, as businesses, particularly retail trade gear up for the holiday shopping spree. The November rate at 2.9 percent was the same as for July, August, and September. In October, the rate was 3.0 percent. The November rate was the eighteenth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate also was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 3.0 percent was the second lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.0 percent. The District of Columbia and Boston have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a November rate of 3.6 percent up from 3.4 percent in October. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.7 percent jobless rate down from 5.2 percent in October. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.2 percent.

Of the 251 metropolitan areas for which November data are available, 61 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 12 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-one areas had rates below 4 percent, while 22 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	November	
	1988*	1987
1. Washington, D.C.	2.9	2.9
2. Boston, MA	3.0	2.0
3. Milwaukee, WI	3.1	4.7
4. San Francisco, CA	3.2	3.4
5. Philadelphia, PA	3.5	3.9
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.7
7. Newark, NJ	3.6	3.4
8. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.9	4.3
9. San Diego, CA	4.1	4.4
10. Oakland, CA	4.3	4.6
11. Nashville, TN	4.3	4.3
12. Portland, OR	4.4	4.6
13. Los Angeles, CA	4.4	4.5
14. New York, NY	4.5	5.9
15. Atlanta, GA	4.5	4.3
16. Seattle, WA	4.6	5.8
17. Cincinnati, OH	4.6	5.2
18. Baltimore, MD	4.7	4.3
19. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	5.3
20. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	5.9
21. Columbus, OH	4.8	4.7
22. Cleveland, OH	4.8	5.3
23. Memphis, TN	5.0	5.3
24. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	5.3
25. Indianapolis, IN	5.0	5.0
26. Buffalo, NY	5.1	5.0
27. Kansas City, MO	5.1	5.0
28. Sacramento, CA	5.2	5.4
29. Dallas, TX	5.3	6.6
30. Louisville, KY	5.5	6.0
31. Miami, FL	5.6	5.5
32. Phoenix, AR	5.6	4.9
33. Birmingham, AL	5.6	6.1
34. Houston, TX	5.9	7.9
35. Chicago, IL	5.9	5.7
36. Denver, CO	5.9	6.8
37. Jackson, MS	6.1	5.8
38. Montgomery, AL	6.2	6.2
39. St. Louis, MO	6.3	6.3
40. Detroit, MI	6.7	7.4
41. New Orleans, LA	8.6	8.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary unemployment rate of 4.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the thirtieth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was four notches below the October standing. Maryland's rate at 4.4 percent was up from the 4.6 percent posted in October. In July, August, and September, the rate was 4.2 percent. Virginia's rate rose from 4.0 percent to 4.1 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-second and thirty-eighth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rate in both Maryland and Virginia was 4.0 percent.

Seven states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest were in New Mexico (1.8 percentage points) and Idaho and Wisconsin (both 1.7 points). Four states had over-the-year increases exceeding 0.5 percentage point—Arizona, Delaware, Massachusetts, and North Dakota.

Thirteen states had November unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.5 percent), Rhode Island (2.7 percent), and Maine and Vermont (both 2.9 percent). Four states had rates of 8 percent or more—Louisiana (9.6 percent), Alaska and West Virginia (both 9.0 percent), and Mississippi (8.6 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary rate of 4.5 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was the same as the September and October standings. In November, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.4 percent down from 6.5 percent in October. A year ago, the average rate was 6.7 percent. There were eleven cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 7.0 percent was down from 7.9 percent posted in October. In November 1987, the Baltimore rate was 6.7 percent.

Gary posted an unemployment rate of 10.3 percent in November. The last time Gary's jobless rate was in the double-digit column was April 1988 when it was 10.8 percent. Detroit fell out of the double-digit column in November, recording a rate of 9.7 percent. The next highest rates were registered in New Orleans and St. Louis, 9.4 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively. The lowest rates were in Boston, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, District of Columbia, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Columbus, and Salt Lake City. Each of these ten cities had jobless rates between 3 percent and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, eighteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Milwaukee 2.3 percent. Only six cities had over-the-year increases with, surprisingly, the largest recorded in Boston, 1.3 percent. Pittsburgh's and Miami's rates were unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	November	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.7	2.4
2. San Francisco, CA	3.9	4.1
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.1	5.7
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.1	6.4
5. District of Columbia	4.5	5.8
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.9	5.5
7. New York, NY	4.9	6.6
8. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	5.0
9. Columbus, OH	5.0	5.1
10. Salt Lake City, UT	5.0	5.7
11. Cincinnati, OH	5.7	6.2
12. Dallas, TX	6.2	7.1
13. Houston, TX	6.3	8.5
14. Atlanta, GA	6.5	6.6
15. Miami, FL	6.9	6.9
16. Baltimore, MD	7.0	6.7
17. Buffalo, NY	7.2	7.1
18. Dayton, OH	7.2	7.4
19. Newark, NJ	7.4	7.1
20. Birmingham, AL	7.5	8.4
21. Chicago, IL	7.8	7.4
22. Cleveland, OH	7.7	8.1
23. St. Louis, MO	9.1	8.4
24. New Orleans, LA	9.4	8.9
25. Detroit, MI	9.7	10.8
26. Gary, IN	10.3	12.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, November 1988



Unemployment Insurance Activities December 1988

There were 3,400 initial claims taken in December 1988 for unemployment compensation benefits from former workers in the District of Columbia. This was 11 percent above the previous month. On the other hand, the monthly movement in weeks of joblessness claimed and weeks actually compensated declined 3 and 6 percent, respectively. Benefit outlay followed in the same direction, dropping 4 percent over the month. The average weekly benefit amount increased slightly as expected. The monthly swings are generally counter to the movements established over the last three years in December. The total benefit outlay for the month was \$5.7 million.

Compared to December of last year, all measures for total programs declined except the average weekly benefit amount. This was also expected based on the general increases in the wage bases that determine benefit amounts. The total outlay in December 1987 was \$5.9 million.

The fourth quarter of 1988 showed increases from 1987 in three of four selected activities. The decrease was in initial claims. The quarterly data indicate that 1986 was the peak year in general activity. Initial claims have declined steadily, and the average weekly benefit amount, as expected, however, has increased. Weeks compensated and total benefit outlay have been somewhat erratic.

The annual data for 1986 through 1988 indicate a general downtrend in workload (claims and weeks). The outlay in 1987 was slightly (+1.1 percent) above 1986, principally due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount from \$162 to \$175 over the year. The number of idle weeks compensated in 1987 dropped 6 percent from the previous year. The increase in the average weekly benefit amount more than offset the workload decline and accounted for the outlay increase. Workload in 1988 was also down from 1987 and so was the total outlay—for the first time in the year-to-year comparisons in the years under consideration. Weeks compensated declined more than 7 percent, which had an overall offsetting effect on the slight increase in the average weekly benefit amount.

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
December 1988**

	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	%Change From	
				Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,225	2,877	3,356	+12.1	-3.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	29,784	30,692	32,617	-3.0	-8.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,297	29,894	31,058	-5.3	-8.9
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,271,615	\$5,480,492	\$5,463,712	-3.8	-3.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$186.30	\$183.33	\$175.92	+1.6	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,549	1,431	1,685	+8.2	-8.1
Number of Final Payments	792	854	865	-7.3	-8.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,251	7,839	8,455	+5.3	-2.4
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	89	101	111	-11.9	-19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,048	2,150	2,287	-4.7	-10.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,991	2,214	2,173	-10.1	-8.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$413,018	\$460,367	\$412,154	-10.3	+0.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$207.44	\$207.93	\$189.67	-0.2	+9.4
Number of First Payments	100	106	109	-5.7	-8.3
Number of Final Payments	55	60	75	-8.3	-26.7
Total Beneficiaries	570	555	574	+2.7	-0.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	22	32	37	-31.3	+40.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	263	308	366	-14.6	-28.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	215	249	249	-13.7	-13.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$41,605	\$49,542	\$49,611	-16.0	-16.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$193.51	\$198.96	\$199.24	-2.7	-2.9
Number of First Payments	20	24	25	-16.7	-20.0
Number of Final Payments	10	18	16	-44.4	-37.5
Total Beneficiaries	68	79	78	-13.9	-12.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,336	3,101	3,504	+10.8	-4.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,095	33,150	35,270	-3.2	-9.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,503	32,357	33,480	-5.7	-8.9
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,726,238	\$5,990,401	\$5,925,477	-4.4	-3.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$187.73	\$185.13	\$176.99	+1.4	+6.1
Number of First Payments	1,669	1,561	1,819	+6.9	-8.2
Number of Final Payments	857	932	956	-8.0	-10.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,889	8,473	9,107	+4.9	-2.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1988 rose \$13.33. Average Weekly Hours increased .6 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings increased 16 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products and Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had less overtime. Weekly Earnings dropped \$25.06 and \$2.04, respectively, while Hourly Earnings decreased 24 cents and 85 cents, respectively. Other Durable Goods posted a sizable increase in Weekly Earnings of \$44.11. More overtime being worked accounted for the rise, as increases were regis-

tered in both Weekly Hours (.9 hour) and Hourly Earnings (80 cents).

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees caused the drop of 27 cents in Hourly Earnings. Printing and Publishing had an increase in overtime being worked, thus, resulting in the 19 cents increase in Hourly Earnings and the .1 hour increase in Weekly Hours. Other Non-Durable Goods' slight across-the-board increase was due to more business. Weekly Earnings rose \$4.01, Weekly Hours rose .1 hour, and Hourly Earnings increased 7 cents.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
December 1988**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Dec. 1987
Total Manufacturing	469.09	455.76	438.00	40.3	39.7	40.0	11.64	11.48	10.95
Durable Goods	475.00	453.18	432.12	43.3	42.0	42.7	10.97	10.79	10.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	529.63	554.69	482.66	47.5	48.7	44.2	11.15	11.39	10.92
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	459.68	461.72	446.61	41.6	38.8	41.7	11.05	11.90	10.71
Other Durable Goods	476.11	432.00	408.41	43.8	42.9	42.9	10.87	10.07	9.52
Non-Durable Goods	463.68	457.07	441.91	38.1	37.9	37.9	12.17	12.06	11.66
Food & Kindred Products	433.79	425.26	444.88	39.4	37.7	39.3	11.01	11.28	11.32
Printing & Publishing	489.24	481.06	474.35	36.0	35.9	36.8	13.59	13.40	12.89
Other Non-durable Goods	396.48	392.47	340.05	44.8	44.7	40.1	8.85	8.78	8.48
Total Production Workers			Dec. '88 40,400		Nov. '88 42,100		Dec. '87 43,300		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

W A S H I N G T O N , D . C .



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR JANUARY 1989

APRIL 1989

January's Jobless Rate Edges Up To 5.3%

Seasonal Movements in Labor Force

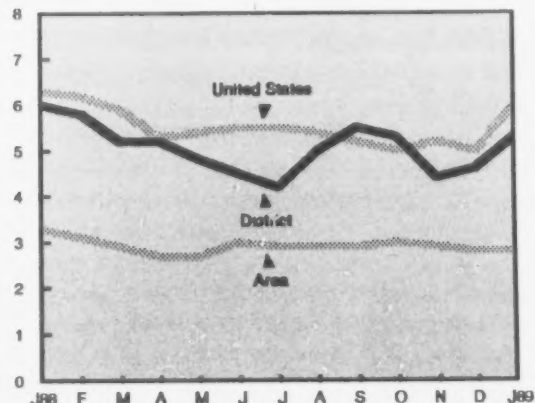
Labor Force

The District

In January, the District labor force moved downward seasonally as the fall employment expansion initiated by the holiday season came to a close. The unemployment rate increased from 4.6 percent in December to 5.3 percent in January. This was the lowest January rate since the 4.6 percent recorded in 1972. January 1984 recorded the highest unemployment level, 11.2 percent.

During January, the size of the District's labor force declined by 3,200 as seasonal workers returned to nonwork activities. As a result, there was an over-the-month employment decline of 5,200 District residents. The 312,700 January employment level was the highest for the month since the 324,800 recorded in 1973. Historically, the jobless rate increases four-tenths of a percentage point between December and January.

Unemployment Rates
January 1988 - January 1989
% of labor force



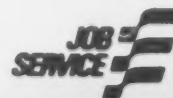
The seven-tenths percentage point increase is seasonal, but slightly higher than the average.

Compared to January 1988, the labor market status of District residents is much improved. There are 3,200 more residents with jobs and 2,200 fewer among the jobless. Consequently,

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1989

APRIL 1989

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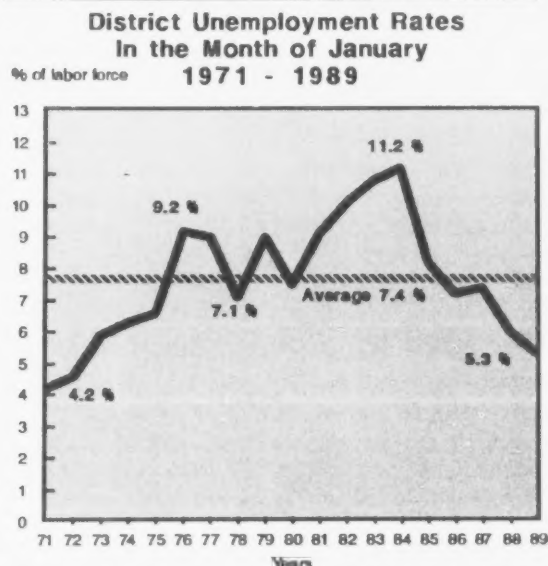
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

the unemployment rate declined from 6.0 percent in January 1988 to 5.3 in January 1989.

The unadjusted unemployment rate for all American workers in January 1989 was 6.0 percent. At 5.3 percent, the District's jobless rate is below the nation's.



The Area & Suburbs

Likewise, the January suburban labor force moved downward seasonally. Unlike the District, there was a decline in both employment and unemployment. The number of suburban residents employed declined by 12,400, and the unemployment rolls contracted by 3,000. This produced an over-the-month reduction of 15,500 in the size of the suburban labor force. Thus, between December and January, the suburban unemployment rate slipped from 2.5 percent to 2.3 percent.

Over the year (January 1988 to January 1989), 79,700 suburbanites entered the labor force, a growth of 4.4 percent. However, suburban resi-

dents with jobs increased by 86,300 or 4.9 percent. The small pool of suburban unemployed workers was reduced by 12.9 percent or 6,500 workers. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate declined from 2.8 percent in January 1988 to 2.3 percent in January 1989. The end result was a further tightening of the suburban work force.

The seasonal shifts in the District and the suburbs resulted in the Area's jobless rate holding steady at 2.8 percent in January. Over the year, the Area labor force grew by 80,800 workers. Employment grew even more, up by 89,500. This growth exhausted the new labor supply and produced an even tighter labor market for the beginning of 1989.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan. a/ 1989	Dec. b/ 1988	Jan. b/ 1987
District of Columbia	5.3	4.6	6.0
Calvert County	4.0	3.1	5.6
Frederick County	4.0	2.4	5.4
Prince Georges County	3.0	3.1	3.6
Stafford County	2.6	2.0	3.1
Charles County	2.5	2.2	3.4
Alexandria City	2.3	2.1	2.6
Montgomery County	2.2	2.1	2.6
Falls Church City	2.1	1.9	2.0
Prince William County	2.1	1.8	2.5
Manassas City	2.0	1.8	2.2
Arlington County	2.0	1.8	2.1
Fairfax City	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	1.7	1.7	1.9
Loudoun County	1.6	1.5	1.7
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.5	2.1

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
January 1989^{a/}**

	Net Change From					
	Jan. b/ 1989	Dec. c/ 1988	Jan. d/ 1988	Dec. d/ 1987	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,400	333,600	329,300	334,500	-3,200	1,100
Total Employed	312,700	318,100	309,500	315,300	-5,400	3,200
Total Unemployed	17,600	15,500	19,800	19,200	2,100	-2,200
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	5.3	4.6	6.0	5.7	0.7	-0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,878,200	1,893,700	1,798,500	1,818,000	-15,500	79,700
Total Employed	1,834,400	1,846,800	1,748,100	1,775,300	-12,400	86,300
Total Unemployed	43,900	46,900	50,400	42,700	-3,000	-6,500
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.3	-0.2	-0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,208,600	2,227,300	2,127,800	2,152,500	-18,700	80,800
Total Employed	2,147,100	2,164,900	2,057,600	2,090,600	-17,800	89,500
Total Unemployed	61,500	62,400	70,200	61,900	-900	-8,700
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	—	-0.5

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1988 & January 1989**

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		JANUARY 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.0	14.6	28.6
Suburbs	85.0	85.4	71.4
		JANUARY 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.0	28.2
Suburbs	84.5	85.0	71.8

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Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,477 in January 1989—down 415 claimants from December. In January, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 24 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 21 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.3 weeks for all claimants in January down from 9.4 weeks reported in December. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 9.1 weeks to 8.8 weeks, while that for females increased from 9.7 weeks to 9.9 weeks. In January 1988, the average duration for males was 7.3 weeks and 9.3 weeks for females.

New Methodology For Estimating Unemployment Implemented

Beginning with the preliminary January 1989 estimates appearing in this edition of the *Area Labor Summary*, a new statistical methodology is being used to prepare local monthly estimates of the resident labor force, employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate¹. The new methodology is the result of many years of research by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and over the past eighteen months, intensive testing by the Bureau and state labor market information staffs.

The new procedure uses sophisticated statistically based regression analysis. It replaces the previous "building-block" approach which has been used for over a decade and a half. The old methodology was found to have weaknesses, principally because in recent years the number of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits have represented a declining proportion of all the unemployed. The new method uses variable coefficient regression models. These dynamic time series are able to use monthly estimates from the Current Population Survey,

employment data from the monthly Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and unemployment insurance claims data in a more accurate and reliable manner. Over ten years of data from each of these sources have been collected to build the models. The models for each state were developed using common rules and recognized statistical criteria and tests. While the models are based on past relationships, they have a built-in self-tuning mechanism that allows them to reflect structural changes in the local economy as the changes actually occur.

Two separate estimating equations are used, one for employment and one for the unemployment rate. The employment model uses Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates of wage and salary jobs and data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) on employed persons not included in the CES estimates. The latter includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and uncovered private household workers. The unemployment rate model uses data on UI claimants to represent most of the experienced unemployed. An employment-to-population ratio is used to reflect both the business cycle and the experienced unemployed not covered by UI data. A variable is used to represent unemployed new labor force entrants and reentrants.

An important feature of both models is that they automatically adjust to structural change. The models include a mechanism which revises an equation's coefficients when new CPS data becomes available each month. Although the differences between the annual average of the model estimates and the Current Population Survey are very small, the model estimates will be benchmarked once each year to the CPS annual average.

Example Of The Impact On The District's Monthly Rate

One of the principal objectives of the "old" methodology was to adjust estimates for very large, but random swings in the unemployment rate produced by using monthly estimates from

¹ The new methodology will be implemented in 39 states and the District. In these states, the Current Population Survey sample is too small for use in directly estimating monthly labor force statistics.

Continued on page 6

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the Current Population Survey (CPS). This adjustment was accomplished by using a six month moving average of the CPS. The adjustment, however, tended to "smooth-out" the rate. As a result, changes in the unemployment rate from month to month were compressed. The new model does not employ the six month moving CPS average. **Thus, the "new" methodology will produce steeper monthly changes, but changes that better reflect actual**

market conditions. The accompanying Table shows the differences over the past four years in monthly District unemployment rates produced by the new models and the old methodology.

More technical information about the new method may be obtained from the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, BLS, Room 2083, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20212.

District of Columbia Civilian Unemployment Rates
(Handbook Method and Variable Coefficient Regression Method)

	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/	1/	2/
January	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.2	7.3	8.1	6.1	6.0
February	8.7	8.8	8.2	7.0	7.4	7.4	5.8	5.8
March	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.3	5.3	5.2
April	8.4	9.2	7.8	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.1	5.2
May	8.3	8.7	7.6	8.2	6.2	5.6	4.9	4.8
June	8.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	6.3	5.9	5.2	4.5
July	8.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	4.2
August	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.1	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.0
September	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.9	5.8	7.1	4.9	5.5
October	8.0	8.6	7.3	7.5	5.8	6.0	4.8	5.3
November	7.9	8.1	7.1	8.1	5.8	6.5	4.5	4.4
December	8.2	7.3	7.0	8.0	5.9	5.7	4.6	4.6

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1/ Handbook method 2/ Regression method

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased seasonally by 11,300 for a loss of 1.7 percent between December and January. The private sector accounted for 84 percent of the decline with seasonally induced losses in Services (5,100 jobs) and Trade (4,000 jobs).

In the public sector, seasonal declines in both Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (900 jobs) resulted in a loss of 0.7 percent.

Over the year (January 1988 to January 1989),

the number of District jobs increased 2.5 percent for a gain of 16,200 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.5 percent, generating 13,400 jobs and accounting for 83 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 11,600 jobs and accounted for 72 percent of all new private sector jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,600 jobs), All Other Services (2,600 jobs), Legal Services (2,300 jobs) and Membership Organizations (1,100 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (400 jobs).

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. b/ 1989	Dec. c/ 1988	Jan. c/ 1988	Jan. b/ 1989	Dec. c/ 1988	Jan. c/ 1988
TOTAL	670.9	682.2	654.7	2,181.4	2,220.4	2,094.6
Total Private Sector	397.5	407.0	384.1	1,605.7	1,637.6	1,531.9
Total Government	273.4	275.2	270.6	575.7	582.8	562.7
Manufacturing	16.2	16.3	16.2	87.1	87.7	86.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6	42.0	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.0	19.2	19.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.3	18.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5	45.7	44.9
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5	4.6	4.9
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.3	12.7	35.2	35.4	33.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	5.8	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	3.1	3.0	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.8	13.1	13.2	138.7	143.5	126.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.2	25.3	24.8	111.3	111.5	100.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.7	53.8	45.1
All Transportation	9.4	9.6	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.7	15.6	52.6	52.7	51.0
Trade	64.1	68.1	62.5	431.7	448.1	421.8
Wholesale	9.1	9.0	8.9	76.2	76.7	76.4
Retail	55.0	59.2	53.6	355.5	371.4	345.3
General Merchandise	4.5	4.7	4.7	44.6	47.1	42.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.3	48.2	45.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.9	38.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.7	30.7	27.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26.7	28.7	25.8	110.0	115.1	107.3
All Other Retail	23.9	25.8	23.1	87.2	91.4	84.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.7	34.6	34.6	128.5	128.4	124.2
Banking	6.8	6.8	7.0	24.2	23.9	22.7
All Other	27.9	27.8	27.6	104.3	104.5	101.5
Services	244.3	249.4	232.7	707.3	717.3	671.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.4	15.8	14.0	34.7	37.0	32.4
Personal Services	3.9	4.0	4.0	23.3	23.6	23.9
Business Services	55.3	56.9	50.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.7	5.6	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	35.5	35.8	34.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. b/ 1989	Dec. c/ 1988	Jan. c/ 1988	Jan. b/ 1989	Dec. c/ 1988	Jan. c/ 1988
Legal Services	27.4	28.0	25.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.5	32.7	31.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.4	76.2	72.8	649.4	656.8	614.7
Government	273.4	275.2	270.6	575.7	582.8	562.7
Federal Government	217.3	218.2	214.9	359.6	361.0	356.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	216.1	221.8	206.1
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	51.2	52.1	51.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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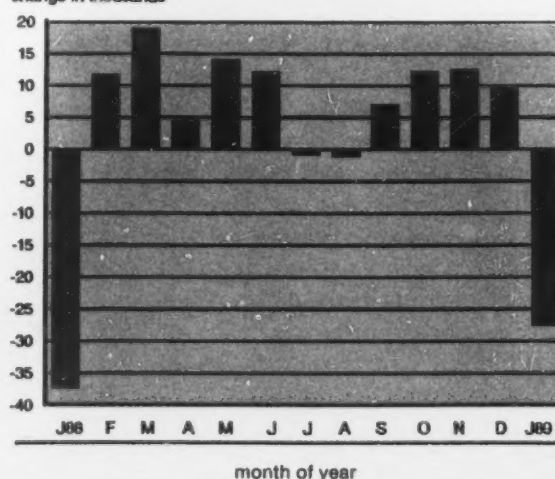
The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined 1.8 percent for a seasonal loss of 27,700 jobs between December and January. The private sector accounted for 81 percent of the loss with primarily seasonal losses in Trade (12,400 jobs), Services (4,900 jobs) and Construction (4,500 jobs). The seasonal job loss in Trade was equally divided between the two suburban areas while the losses in Services and Construction were primarily concentrated in the Maryland suburbs (71 percent).

Over the year (January 1988 to January 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.9 percent for a gain of 70,600 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 63 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 3.6 percent.

The private sector accounted for 86 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (24,700 jobs) and Construc-

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
January 1988 - January 1989
change in thousands



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tion (12,500 jobs), responsible for 62 percent of private sector growth. Seventy-three percent of the Services growth and 77 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 62 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (10,000 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,200 jobs). Trade growth of 8,300 jobs was equally divided between the two areas.

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (9,600 jobs) and a slight gain in Federal Government (600 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.5 percent.

The Area

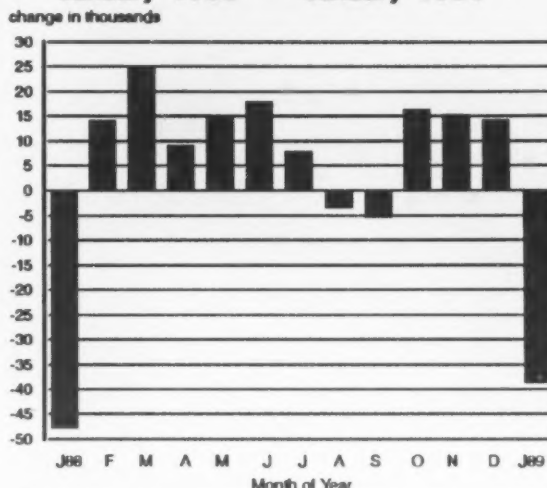
The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 39,000 jobs between December and January for a seasonal decline of 1.8 percent. The private sector was responsible for 82 percent of the decline with seasonal losses in Trade (16,400 jobs), Services (10,000 jobs) and Construction (4,800 jobs).

The public sector declined by 7,100 jobs with seasonally induced losses in both Federal Government (1,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,700 jobs).

Over the year (January 1988 to January 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 4.1 percent for a gain of 86,800 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.8 percent, generating 73,800 jobs and producing 85 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (36,300 jobs), accounted for close to half (49 percent) of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Construction (12,100 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (10,400 jobs) which registered growth rates of 9.6 and 10.3 percents, respectively. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,300 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth of 4.9 percent in State and Local Government (10,000 jobs) and 0.8 percent in Federal Government (3,000 jobs).

**Monthly Job Growth
The Area**
January 1988 - January 1989



Area Job Growth Rates

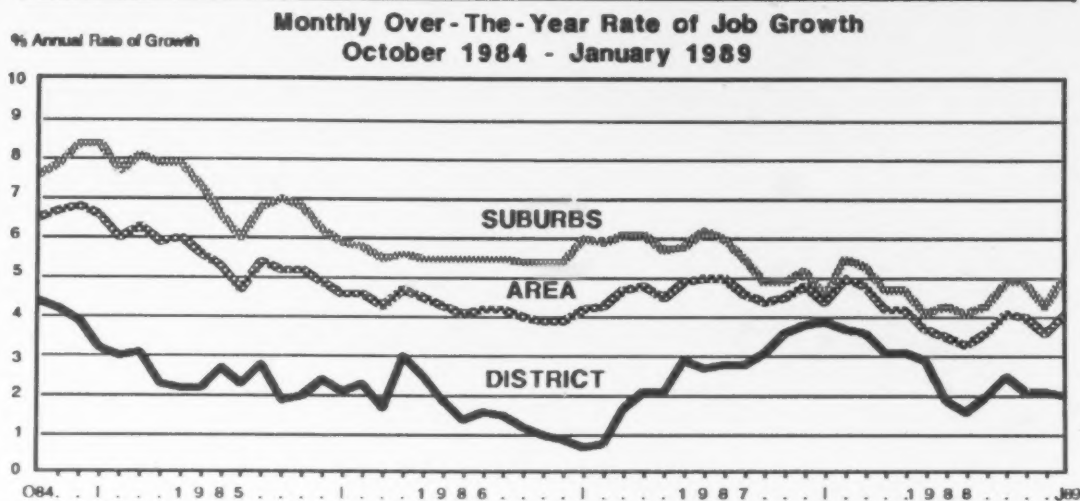
Over the past 51 months, (October 1984 to January 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between January 1988 and January 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.1 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.9 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 51-month longterm average of 5.9 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.5 percent, equal to its 51-month average of 2.5 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 114,300 new jobs produced between January 1984 and January 1985, to 86,800 between January 1988 and January 1989. Over the past year, 70,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 16,200 in the

(Continued on page 10)

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District. The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.1 percent vs. 3.6 percent for the U.S. economy).

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to January 1989

The Area

Average 51 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	4.1%

The Suburbs

Average 51 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.9%

The District

Average 51 months	2.5%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.5%

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:

Jobs in the District and the Area—1988 Annual Averages

During 1988, the District of Columbia produced an average of 17,500 new jobs bringing total wage and salary jobs in the City to a record level of 673,100. The Washington Area produced 83,900 new jobs raising the total jobs to a record level of 2,164,000.

Jobs in the District

The 17,500 new jobs in the District represents a 2.7 percent rate of growth between 1987 and 1988. **This was an exceptional annual growth rate for the District.** Over a 40-year period between 1945 and 1985, the District registered an annual rate of growth of 0.7 percent a year. The 1988 growth was nearly four times more rapid than the City's longterm trend.

Growth in the private sector was even stronger, averaging 3.2 percent or 71 percent of all the new 1988 District jobs. As has been the

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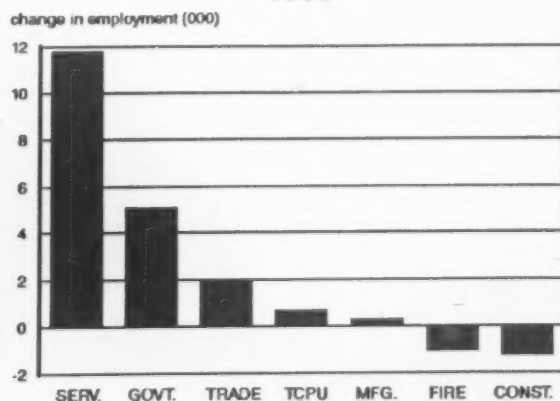
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case for all of the 1980's, the industrial growth leader was the Services Industry. This industry produced 11,800 new 1988 jobs or 67 percent of all the job growth. Within Services, Business Service firms produced the most new jobs (3,600). This was followed by firms classified in the "All Other Services" group (2,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs). The Health Services group added (1,800 jobs), Membership Organizations (1,500) and Hotels (500) to round out the Services Industry growth.

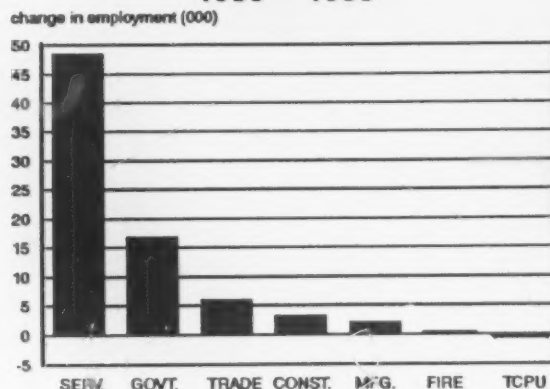
The Wholesale/Retail Trade Industry produced 2,000 new jobs and grew at an annual rate of 3.2 percent. All other private sector components except the Construction and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE) Industries produced relatively small but positive growth in 1988. Jobs in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Industry declined by 1,100 and Construction by 1,300.

During 1988, the public sector (Government) added 5,100 jobs in the District, a growth rate of 1.9 percent. Sixty-three percent of these new government jobs were at the Federal level. Most of the growth in District Government jobs reflected the transfer of St. Elizabeth's Hospital from Federal to District Government.

Job Growth In The District By Industry 1988



Job Growth In The District By Industry 1983 - 1988



Five-Year Job Growth In The District

Over the past five years (1983-1988), the District added 76,500 new jobs to its employment base. This is an increase of 12.8 percent or 2.6 percent per year. **In a historical perspective, this is the most rapid five-year job growth in the City since the average 2.8 percent annual growth registered during the period between 1960 and 1965.**

Seventy-eight percent of the District's five-year growth was in the private sector which added 59,600 new jobs. The rapidly growing Services industry contributed 8 of every 10 of these new private sector jobs. Within Services, the Business Services industry added 17,900 new jobs, followed by Legal Services with 8,200, Other Services with 8,100, Health Services with 6,200, Hotels with 4,600, and Membership Organizations with 3,700.

Other private sector components also made a significant contribution to the overall growth. The Wholesale/Retail Trade Industry added 6,100 jobs. The Construction Industry lost a small number of jobs (-1,300) between 1987 and 1988. Over the past five years, construction has added 3,300 District jobs. The Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) Industry lost a small number of jobs (-600) over

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the five-year period. This decline probably reflects the breakup of AT&T.

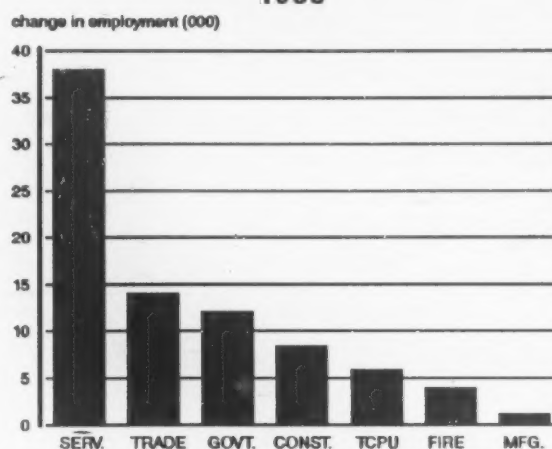
In the public sector, over the five-year period, Government has contributed 16,900 new jobs. An annual growth rate of approximately one percent a year. Fifty-six percent of the Government growth, or 9,400 jobs, has been at the Federal level. Despite the five-year expansion, the Federal Government still had 10,500 fewer civilian jobs in the District in 1988 than in 1980 (228,200 in 1980 vs. 217,700 in 1988). During the past five years, the District Government added 7,800 jobs, including about 3,000-4,000 jobs transferred from St. Elizabeth's.

Over the five years, there has also been some subtle shifts in the industrial distribution of jobs in the District. In 1983, the private sector constituted 57 percent of the District's total job base. By 1988, private sector jobs grew to 59 percent of all jobs. Conversely, Government jobs declined from 43 percent in 1983 to 41 percent in 1988. By 1988, nearly 6 of every 10 jobs in the District were in the private sector. As expected, the Services Industry had proportionately the largest increase growing from 32.6 percent of all jobs in the City in 1983 to 36.1 percent in 1988—a gain of 3.5 percentage points. The Construction Industry also showed a small, 0.3 percent, increase in its proportion of total jobs. Manufacturing's share remained unchanged at 2.4 percent. Other components—Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE), and Trade registered relatively small losses in total jobs.

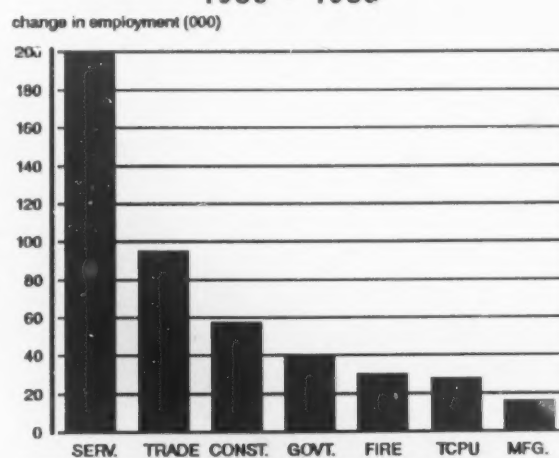
DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS DISTRICT 1988 & 1983 (percent)

	1988	1983
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Government	41.0	43.4
Services	36.1	32.5
Trade	9.6	9.9
FIRE	5.2	5.8
TCPU	3.7	4.3
Manufacturing	2.4	2.4
Construction	2.0	1.7

Job Growth In The Washington Area By Industry 1988



Job Growth In The Washington Area By Industry 1983 - 1988



Jobs in the Washington Area

The addition of 83,900 new jobs to the Area's economy during 1988 represents an annual growth of 4.0 percent. Eighty-six percent of the job growth occurred in the private sector. Two industries, Services and Wholesale/Retail Trade, accounted for 73 percent of the private sector growth. During 1988, Services added 38,100 new jobs and Wholesale/Retail Trade produced

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14,100 jobs. Significant growth also occurred in the other private sector industries, Construction added 8,400 jobs; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (TCPU) 5,900 jobs; Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (FIRE) 4,000, and Manufacturing 1,200.

Government jobs grew at a rate of 2.2 percent in the Area adding 12,100 new jobs. Eighty percent of the government growth occurred in the State and Local component which grew by 9,600 jobs. Federal Area jobs increased by 2,600 or 2.1 percent.

Five-Year Job Growth In The Washington Area

Between 1983 and 1985, the Washington Area added 465,400 new jobs for an increase of 27 percent or an average of 5.5 percent per year. Over one-fifth of the 2,164,000 jobs in the Area have been added in the past five years.

Ninety-two percent of the new jobs were created by the private sector. Three industries, Services (198,700), Wholesale/Retail Trade (95,300) and Construction (58,100) accounted for 76 percent of all the new jobs. The growth in the Services industry represents a remarkable expansion of approximately 40 percent in five years. The remaining private sector components have made significant contributions to the overall job growth. In the past five years, FIRE gained 30,000 jobs, TCPU added 28,100, and Manufacturing 16,200.

Government, on the other hand, recorded slower growth. Over-the-five year period, this segment has added a total of 39,000 jobs, at a rate of approximately 1.5 percent a year vs. the 7.3 percent in the Area's private sector. However, State and Local Government jobs have increased approximately 3 percent a year, thereby recording 28,600 additional jobs. The Federal contribution has been marginal, only 10,400 jobs or approximately 2,100 new jobs per year despite a large job base of some 350,000 jobs.

As a result, private sector jobs increased from 68.6 percent of all Area jobs in 1983 to 73.6 percent in 1988. As in the District, the big Area

gainer has been the Services Industry which increased its share of Area jobs from 29.6 percent in 1983 to 32.4 percent in 1988. **This enabled the Services Industry to replace Government as the Washington Area's largest industry.**

Despite large job growth, the Wholesale/Retail industry did not significantly increase its share of Area jobs. In 1983, Wholesale/Retail averaged 19.7 percent of all jobs. In 1988, the average was 19.8 percent.

The Construction Industry, on the other hand, was able to capture a significant gain growing from 4.8 percent in 1983 to 6.5 percent in 1988. TCPU and FIRE also recorded small gains. Manufacturing posted a 0.2 percentage point decline dropping from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent.

As noted, Government's share of jobs declined significantly. Most of the decline occurred at the Federal level. Federal Government jobs declined from 20.5 percent of the job base in 1983 to 16.6 percent in 1988. Despite relatively strong job growth, State and Local Government slipped from 10.8 percent of all jobs in 1983 to 9.8 percent in 1988.

**Distribution of Jobs
The Washington Area
1988 & 1983
(percent)**

	1988	1983
Total	100.0	100.0
Services	32.4	29.6
Government	26.4	31.4
Trade	19.8	19.7
Construction	6.5	4.8
FIRE	5.9	5.7
TCPU	4.9	4.6
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2

Observations.

In terms of job creation, 1988 was an excellent year for both the Area and District economies. Over the past five years, local growth has been exceptionally strong. In both the District and the Area, the industrial star has been the

(Continued on page 14)

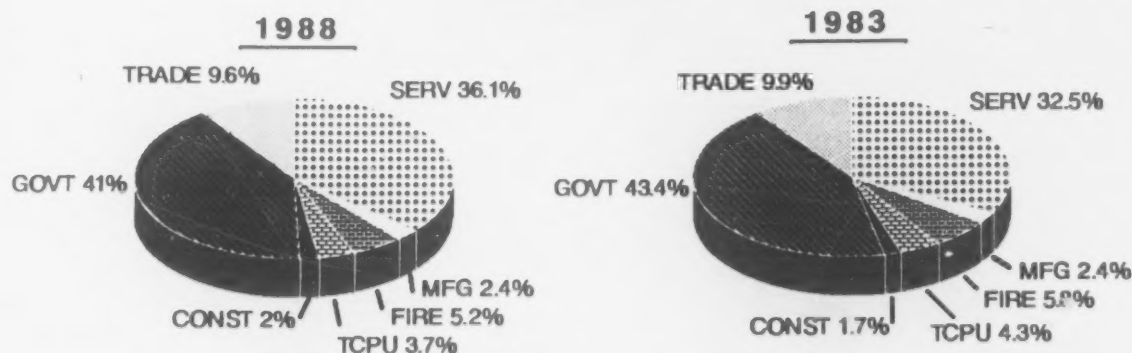
(Continued from page 13)

Services Industry. To a lesser degree, the Wholesale/Retail Trade and Construction industries have been the pacesetters in the Area. In the Washington Area, Government is no longer the major industrial employer. That honor has now passed to the Services Industry. However, as other studies have shown, the supply of labor in the Washington Area is very tight. This tightness

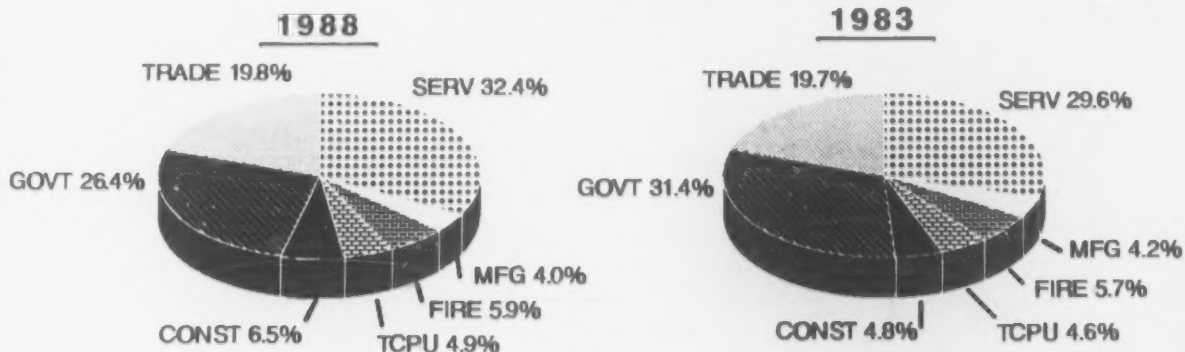
may act as a constraint on future job growth. The local job market must be highly efficient in matching supply and demand to overcome labor shortages and continue job expansion at recent rates.

Note: Persons interested in receiving recent benchmark changes to the Wage and Salary Employment Series for the District and the Metropolitan Area should call (202) 639-1632.

Job Distribution In The District By Industry



Job Distribution In The Washington Area By Industry



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^W
Annual Averages: 1988-1987 & 1983
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	1988	1987	1983	1988	1987	1983
TOTAL	673.1	655.6	596.6	2,164.0	2,080.1	1,698.6
Total Private Sector	397.4	385.0	337.8	1,591.9	1,520.1	1,165.4
Total Government	275.7	270.6	258.8	572.1	560.0	533.1
Manufacturing	16.4	16.1	14.2	87.4	86.2	71.2
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7	41.3	33.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	2.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	21.0	18.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	17.0	12.8
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.7	44.9	37.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	5.4	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.1	12.4	11.4	34.7	32.6	26.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	6.9	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	13.4	14.7	10.1	140.0	131.6	81.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.2	24.5	25.8	105.9	100.0	77.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	43.9	31.6
All Transportation	9.5	9.2	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.7	15.3	17.9	52.1	51.1	42.0
Trade	64.9	62.9	58.8	429.5	415.4	334.2
Wholesale	9.0	8.8	9.8	76.7	75.1	62.8
Retail	55.9	54.1	49.1	352.7	340.3	271.5
General Merchandise	4.5	4.1	5.1	40.9	36.9	36.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.7	44.8	36.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	38.5	29.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.9	27.2	19.9
Eating & Drinking Places	27.5	26.8	23.0	112.7	110.4	88.5
All Other Retail	23.9	23.2	20.9	85.4	82.4	61.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.8	35.9	34.5	127.3	123.3	97.3
Banking	6.9	7.2	7.2	23.5	22.1	20.3
All Other	27.8	28.7	27.4	103.7	101.2	77.0
Services	242.7	230.9	194.2	700.7	662.6	502.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.2	14.7	10.6	35.4	33.8	23.9
Personal Services	4.0	4.1	4.0	23.8	24.1	19.7
Business Services	54.4	50.8	36.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.3	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	35.3	33.5	29.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
Annual Averages: 1988-1987 & 1983
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	1988	1987	1983	1988	1987	1983
Legal Services	26.9	24.8	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.3	30.8	28.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.8	72.1	66.7	641.7	604.8	458.5
Government	275.7	270.6	258.8	572.1	560.0	533.1
Federal Government	217.7	214.5	208.3	359.4	356.8	349.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.7	203.1	184.1
State & Local Gov. Except.						
Public Transportation	53.2	51.4	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. }

Data includes all full-and part-time employees to worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In December 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 251 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate levels off and remains relatively stable between November and December. Most of the holiday hiring has already been completed. This December was no exception. The December rate at 2.8 percent was down by one-tenth of a percentage point from November. The December rate was the sixteenth lowest of all 251 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate also was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the second

lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.3 percent. The District of Columbia and Boston have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a December rate of 3.6 percent—same as in November. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 5.3 percent jobless rate—up six-tenths of a percentage point from the 4.7 percent recorded in November. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.8 percent.

Of the 251 metropolitan areas for which December data are available, 56 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 10 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-six areas had rates below 4 percent, while 22 had rates exceeding 8 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 4.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the thirty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was four notches below the November standing. Maryland's rate at 4.6 percent was up from the 4.4 percent posted in November. Virginia's rate remained unchanged at 4.1 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-first and thirty-eighth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.2 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively.

Twelve states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest were in Idaho (2.6 percentage points) and Washington and Wisconsin (both 1.9 points). Five states had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more—Arizona, Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire, and North Dakota.

Nine states had December unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were Massachusetts and New Hampshire (both 3.0 percent) and Vermont (3.1 percent). Five states had rates of 8 percent or more—Louisiana (10.0 percent), West Virginia (9.9 percent), Alaska (9.0 percent), Mississippi (8.9 percent), and Kentucky (8.3 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 4.5 percent) was unchanged. November had the seventh lowest jobless rate. This was two notches above the November standing. In December, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.2 percent down from 6.4 percent in November. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were thirteen cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 7.9 percent was up from the 7.0 percent posted in November. In October, the rate was also 7.9 percent. In December 1987, the Baltimore rate was 7.6 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	December	
	1988*	1987
1. Boston, MA	2.5	2.3
2. Washington, D.C.	2.8	2.9
3. San Francisco, CA	2.8	3.0
4. San Diego, CA	3.3	3.7
5. Milwaukee, WI	3.4	5.1
6. Philadelphia, PA	3.4	3.8
7. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.7
8. Los Angeles, CA	3.6	4.8
9. Oakland, CA	3.7	4.1
10. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	4.6
11. Newark, NJ	3.9	3.6
12. Nashville, TN	4.1	4.6
13. Salt Lake City, UT	4.2	5.6
14. Seattle, WA	4.3	6.0
15. Portland, OR	4.3	4.7
16. Cincinnati, OH	4.3	5.0
17. Atlanta, GA	4.4	4.0
18. New York, NY	4.5	4.6
19. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	6.0
20. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.9
21. Sacramento, CA	4.6	5.2
22. Dallas, TX	4.8	5.1
23. Cleveland, OH	4.8	5.4
24. Memphis, TN	4.9	5.5
25. Oklahoma City, OK	5.1	4.9
26. Baltimore, MD	5.3	4.8
27. Indianapolis, IN	5.3	5.2
28. Houston, TX	5.4	6.7
29. Chicago, IL	5.5	6.1
30. Phoenix, AR	5.5	4.9
31. Kansas City, MO	5.6	5.5
32. Denver, CO	5.6	6.8
33. Birmingham, AL	5.6	5.9
34. Miami, FL	5.7	5.4
35. Buffalo, NY	5.7	4.7
36. Jackson, MS	5.8	5.8
37. Montgomery, AL	5.9	5.8
38. St. Louis, MO	6.0	6.5
39. Detroit, MI	6.9	8.1
40. New Orleans, LA	8.7	8.1
41. Louisville, KY	9.5	6.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

(Continued on page 18)

A map of the United States showing the percentage of the population aged 65 and over by state. The map uses four shading patterns to represent different age distribution ranges:

- Solid black:** 8.0% and over
- Dense cross-hatch pattern:** 6.0% to 7.9%
- Diagonal line pattern (top-left to bottom-right):** 4.0% to 5.9%
- White/unshaded:** less than 4.0%

The states are labeled with abbreviations. Alaska and Hawaii are shown as insets at the bottom left.

Gary posted an unemployment rate of 10.8 percent in December. This is the second consecutive month in which Gary has reported a double digit jobless rate. Detroit returned to double-digit joblessness in December, recording a rate of 10.1 percent. The next highest rates were registered in New Orleans and St. Louis, 9.3 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively. The lowest rates were in Boston, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, District of Columbia, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, New York, and Columbus. Each of these eleven cities had jobless rates between 3 percent and 5 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	1988*	December 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.0	2.7
2. Cincinnati, OH	3.2	6.0
3. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.6
4. Pittsburgh, PA	3.9	5.6
5. Los Angeles, CA	4.0	5.4
6. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	6.1
7. District of Columbia	4.5	5.9
8. Philadelphia, PA	4.5	5.2
9. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	6.8
10. New York, NY	4.8	5.0
11. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.2
12. Dallas, TX	5.6	5.9
13. Houston, TX	5.9	7.2
14. Atlanta, GA	6.4	6.1
15. Dayton, OH	6.9	7.9
16. Chicago, IL	7.0	7.7
17. Miami, FL	7.1	6.7
18. Birmingham, AL	7.4	8.1
19. Cleveland, OH	7.4	8.2
20. Baltimore, MD	7.9	7.6
21. Buffalo, NY	8.1	6.7
22. Newark, NJ	8.1	7.5
23. St. Louis, MO	8.5	8.8
24. New Orleans, LA	9.3	8.5
25. Detroit, MI	10.1	11.8
26. Gary, IN	10.8	12.4

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Unemployment Insurance Activities January 1989

Activity in all areas of total program workload was up in January 1989 over the previous month. This rise is primarily seasonal. It occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter, which marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible for benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. The "option" January 1989 filers, in addition to having the advantage of the higher wage base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1989 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$268 to \$283, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale. Another seasonal factor was the biennial change of the members of Congress, following the election. With the exit of many Congress-

men, there is the loss of a significant number of staff members. Federal claims increased 71 percent.

These seasonal factors, combined with the legislative change-of-benefit amount factor most probably accounted for the 11 percent increase in the level of initial claims for benefits. The claims level increased an average of 18 percent in the last two change-of-base/change-of-quarter periods. The increase from December 1987 to January 1988 was 21 percent. The average percent change for the last three December-January periods is 23 percent.

The total outlay in January 1989 was \$6.5 million—up 14 percent from last month. The number of idle weeks actually compensated increased 13 percent, and along with the increase in the average weekly benefit associated with the higher payment scale, contributed to the total outlay rise. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the next six months at the most, until the general decrease in workload offsets the rise in the average weekly payout.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.9 percent during the two months ended in January to a level of 124.3 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 5.1 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.9 percent from November to January. The January level of 123.7 (1982-84=100) was 5.2 percent higher than the index in January 1988.

In January, the local CPI-U indexes (both two months ago and over-the-year) were slightly higher than the National CPI-U indexes.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the November-January period,

(Continued on page 21)

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)^a

	Percent Change		
	January 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	121.1	+0.7	+4.7
Washington Area	124.3	+0.9	+5.1
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	122.7	+1.3	+5.8
Housing	125.9	+1.2	+4.0
Apparel & Upkeep	125.0	-4.6	+7.4
Transportation	112.5	+1.2	+6.1
Medical Care	142.6	+1.7	+5.6
Entertainment	125.4	+1.6	+0.0
Other Goods & Services	146.2	+2.3	+8.2
Special Index:	90.5	+0.8	+3.5
Energyb/			

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1989**

	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	% Change From	
				Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
State UI Program ^a					
Initial Claims Taken	3,526	3,225	4,088	+9.3	-13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,473	29,784	34,298	+12.4	-2.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,961	28,297	31,302	+12.9	+2.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,007,600	\$5,271,615	\$5,594,386	+14.0	+7.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$187.97	\$186.30	\$178.72	+0.9	+5.2
Number of First Payments	2,189	1,549	2,412	+41.3	-9.2
Number of Final Payments	879	792	823	+11.0	+6.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,282	8,251	9,712	+12.5	-4.4
Federal Program ^b					
Initial Claims Taken	152	89	119	+70.8	+27.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,109	2,048	2,069	+3.0	+1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,169	1,991	1,869	+8.9	+16.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$457,206	\$413,018	\$357,511	+10.7	+27.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$210.79	\$207.44	\$191.29	+1.6	+10.2
Number of First Payments	158	100	89	+58.0	+77.5
Number of Final Payments	67	55	64	+21.8	+4.7
Total Beneficiaries	635	570	539	+11.4	+17.8
Ex-Servicepersons Program ^c					
Initial Claims Taken	33	22	28	+50.0	+17.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	285	263	349	+8.4	-18.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	237	215	263	+10.2	-9.9
Total Benefits Paid	\$45,618	\$41,605	\$52,489	+9.6	-13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$192.48	\$193.51	\$199.54	-0.5	-3.5
Number of First Payments	24	20	30	+20.0	-20.0
Number of Final Payments	13	10	15	+30.0	-13.3
Total Beneficiaries	72	68	84	+5.9	-14.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,771	3,336	4,235	+11.2	-12.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,867	32,095	3,716	+11.8	-2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	34,367	30,503	33,434	+12.7	+2.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,510,424	\$5,726,238	\$6,004,397	+13.7	+8.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$189.44	\$187.73	\$179.59	+0.9	+5.5
Number of First Payments	2,371	1,669	2,531	+42.1	-6.3
Number of Final Payments	959	857	902	+11.9	+6.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,989	8,889	10,335	+12.4	-3.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Area Wages In March 1988

Each year, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, conducts a wage survey of selected occupations in the Washington Metropolitan Area. The following table contains some selected highlights from the survey comparing earnings in March 1987 to March 1988. The Bureau's study focuses on earnings of office workers, some professional and technical workers, as well as material moving and custodial workers. It also contains earnings by sex and earnings in firms employing 500 or more workers. Persons interested in receiving a copy of the full study should contact the

Bureau or the Government Printing Office. The title of the study is Area Wage Survey: Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area March 1988. (BLS Bulletin 3045-16).

CPI-U (Continued from page 19)

prices of housing, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, the price of transportation tended to increase relatively faster nationally. Food and beverage, medical care, and entertainment were just about equal.

**Average Wages for Selected Occupations
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1987-March 1988
(in dollars)***

	1987	1988	% Change
Average Weekly Earnings:			
Secretaries	402.50	419.00	4.1
Typists	294.50	299.00	1.5
Word Processors	338.00	359.00	6.2
Key Entry Operators	279.50	283.50	1.4
Accounting Clerks	312.50	331.50	6.1
Payroll Clerks	349.00	365.50	4.7
File Clerks	282.50	290.00	2.7
Receptionists	271.50	272.50	0.4
Computer Systems Analysts	714.00	698.50	-2.2
Computer Programmers	581.50	576.50	2.7
Computer Operators	386.50	399.00	3.2
Computer Data Librarians	N/A	325.00	N/A
Drafters	393.50	410.00	4.2
Electronic Technicians	538.50	572.50	6.3
Hourly Earnings:			
Truck Drivers	10.44	10.45	0.1
Shippers	7.81	8.34	6.8
Receivers	8.44	8.45	0.1
Warehousemen	8.07	8.76	8.6
Order Fillers	12.18	9.35	-23.2
M-H Laborers	7.03	6.40	-9.0
Forklift Operators	11.53	9.82	-14.8
Guards	6.45	6.63	2.8
Janitors	4.88	5.07	3.9

*Mean Average

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics: Area Wage Survey—Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia, Metropolitan Area, March 1987 (Bulletin 3040-14) and March 1988 (Bulletin 3045-16).

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1989 decreased \$3.03. Average Weekly Hours had a slight drop of .4 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 4 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registered a drop in Weekly Earnings of \$38.07. Weekly Hours were down 3.6 hours due to less overtime. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$1.80 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose .4 hour due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had an across-the-board decrease of \$62.03 in Weekly Earnings, 3.2 hours decline in Weekly Hours and a 77 cents drop in Hourly Earnings. The decrease was attributable to less overtime. Printing and Publishing showed an overall decrease due to a shorter workweek. Weekly Earnings were down \$17.94, Weekly Hours dropped 1.3 hours, and Hourly Earnings declined slightly by 1 cent.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area January 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1988	Jan. 1988
Total Manufacturing	457.02	460.05	424.63	39.5	39.9	39.1	11.57	11.53	10.86
Durable Goods	480.91	460.93	418.84	43.6	42.6	41.8	11.03	10.82	10.02
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	506.00	544.07	439.74	44.0	47.6	42.0	11.50	11.43	10.47
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	474.44	472.64	453.58	40.9	40.5	40.9	11.60	11.67	11.09
Other Durable Goods	478.29	436.30	397.20	44.7	42.4	42.3	10.70	10.29	9.39
Non-Durable Goods	438.02	458.25	429.52	36.2	37.5	36.9	12.10	12.22	11.64
Food & Kindred Products	358.00	420.03	434.71	35.8	39.0	37.9	10.00	10.77	11.47
Printing & Publishing	469.14	487.08	455.18	34.7	36.0	35.7	13.52	13.53	12.75
Other Non-Durable Goods	363.80	366.80	339.73	42.5	42.8	40.3	8.56	8.57	8.43
Total Production Workers			Jan. '89 43,300		Dec. '88 44,400		Jan. '88 42,900		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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Department of Employment Services
 Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

SIS 22-3
Tel: 478-1001

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1989

MAY 1989

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY TO 5.9%

Area Job Creation 4% Over The Year

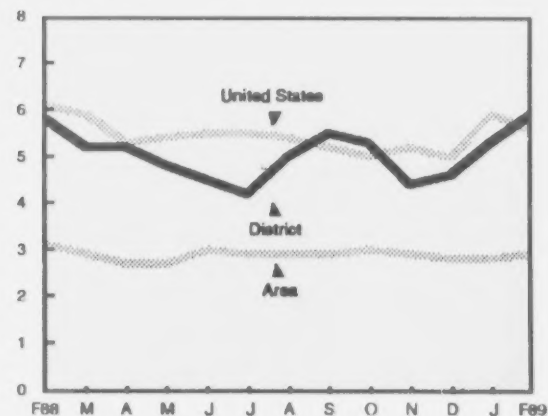
Labor Force

The District

In February, 1,400 new workers joined the District's labor force, but the job market was unable to immediately absorb them. As a matter of fact, the number of jobs actually held by District residents declined during the month by 700. As a result, the District's jobless rolls increased by 2,200 and the unemployment rate rose from 5.3 percent in January to 5.9 percent in February.

Historically, unemployment in the District is normally high in February with another seasonal peak occurring again in May or June. Compared to February 1988, the unemployment rate is comparable to a year ago (5.8 percent in February 1988 vs 5.9 percent this year). However, there were 3,200 fewer residents in the job market and 3,300 fewer working than last year. Over the next few months, both the labor force and employment should increase, producing declines in the

Unemployment Rates
February 1988 - February 1989
% of labor force

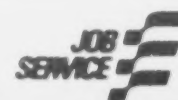


monthly unemployment rates. With the exception of February 1988, this is the lowest rate for the month since February 1973 when the rate was also 5.9 percent. Over the past 18 years, unemployment during February has averaged 7.8 percent of the labor force, so the current level is

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

**The
Department
of
Employment
Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1989

MAY 1989

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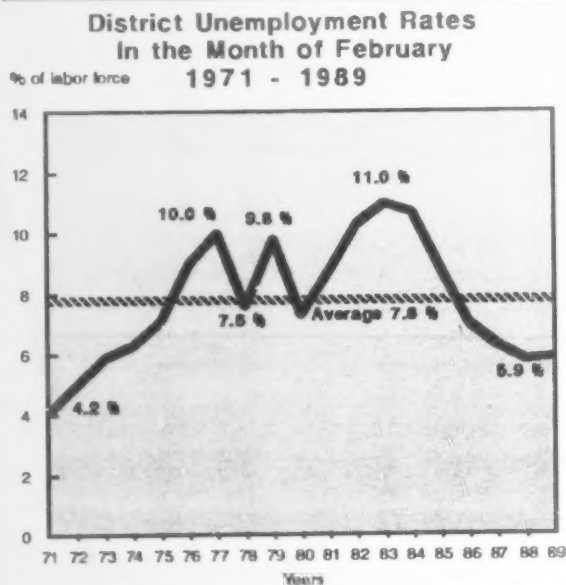
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

significantly below the City's long-term trend for the month.

Unemployment across the United States in February averaged 5.6 percent, so after three months below the U.S. rate, the District's rate in February rose above that of American workers as a whole.



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor force in February declined by 7,300 workers. Like in the District, however, jobs held by suburbanites also declined, but by a larger number (8,800) than the shrinkage in the labor force. As a result, 1,300 suburbanites joined the unemployment rolls in February. The suburban unemployment rate nudged upward to 2.4 percent, a tenth of a percentage point increase over January.

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), 78,000 people living in the suburbs entered the labor market, an increase of 4.3 percent. All the growth in the labor force was absorbed by an employment expansion which registered 4.5 percent or a 79,000 person increase. Since the employment expansion was greater than the

growth in the labor force, the pool of unemployed declined by 1,200 and the suburban unemployment rate contracted by two-tenths of a percentage point. At 2.4 percent of the labor force, the February unemployment rate signals a continuation of the scarcity of new suburban workers.

The interplay of labor market transactions in the District and the suburbs in February resulted in a slight increase in the Area's unemployment rate up from 2.8 percent in January to 2.9 percent in February. Reflecting suburban patterns, the Area's labor force and employment rolls declined. Unemployment increased by 3,500 persons, most of whom (63 percent) resided in the District.

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), employment growth outpaced that of the labor force. Both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate declined marginally. The rate at 2.9 percent in February 1989 compares to 3.1 percent in February 1988. Thus, the Area's labor shortage is likely to intensify as the job market expands this spring and summer.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb. a/ 1989	Jan. b/ 1989	Feb. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.9	5.3	5.8
Calvert County	4.4	4.0	5.2
Frederick County	4.2	4.0	4.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.0	3.5
Charles County	2.7	2.5	3.3
Stafford County	2.5	2.6	2.4
Alexandria City	2.5	2.3	2.1
Montgomery County	2.2	2.2	2.5
Prince William County	2.1	2.1	2.0
Fairfax City	2.1	1.8	1.5
Falls Church City	2.0	2.1	1.8
Arlington County	2.0	2.0	1.7
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	1.6
Manassas City	1.7	2.0	2.0
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manassas Park	1.6	1.5	1.8

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
February 1989^a**

	Feb ^b 1989	Jan ^c 1989	Feb ^d 1988	Jan ^d 1988	Net Change From	
					Jan 1989	Feb 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	331,700	330,300	334,900	329,300	1,400	-3,200
Total Employed	312,000	312,700	315,300	309,500	-700	-3,300
Total Unemployed	19,800	17,600	19,500	19,800	2,200	300
Unemployment Rate ^e	5.9	5.3	5.8	6.0	0.6	0.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,874,800	1,882,100	1,796,800	1,798,500	-7,300	78,000
Total Employed	1,829,400	1,838,200	1,750,400	1,748,100	-8,800	79,000
Total Unemployed	45,300	44,000	46,500	50,400	1,300	-1,200
Unemployment Rate ^e	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,206,500	2,212,400	2,131,700	2,127,800	-5,900	74,800
Total Employed	2,141,400	2,150,900	2,065,700	2,057,600	-9,500	75,700
Total Unemployed	65,100	61,600	66,000	70,200	3,500	-900
Unemployment Rate ^e	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	0.1	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988 & February 1989**

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		February 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.0	14.6	30.4
Suburbs	85.0	85.4	69.6
		February 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.3	29.5
Suburbs	84.3	84.7	70.5

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Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,980 in February 1989—down 331 claimants from January. In February, 56 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 23 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 20 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants in February up from 9.1 weeks reported in January. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 8.7 weeks to 9.1 weeks, while that for females remained unchanged at 9.8 weeks. In February 1988, the average duration for males was 9.3 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,700 for a gain of 0.7 percent between January and February. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with seasonally induced gains in Services (4,400 jobs) primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,600 jobs), Business Services (900 jobs) and Hotels (700 jobs).

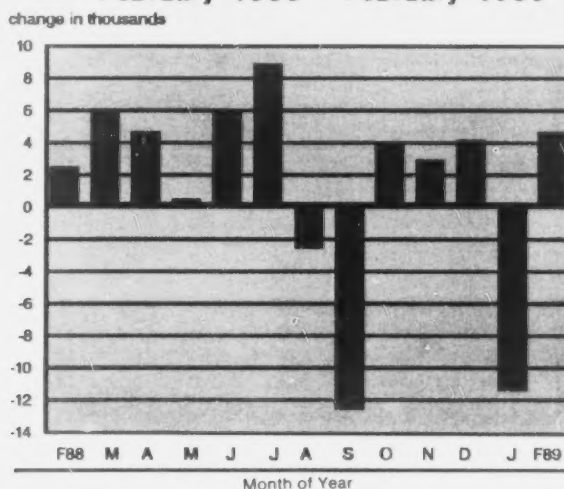
In the public sector, seasonal growth in State and Local Government (400 jobs) was offset by a decline in Federal Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.3 percent for a gain of 15,200 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent, generating 12,500 jobs and accounting for 82 percent of total growth. The leading job producer Services, contributed 11,100 jobs and accounted for 89 per-

cent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,300 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs), Legal Services (2,300 jobs) and Membership Organizations (1,100 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (2,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
February 1988 - February 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.4 percent for a gain of 6,400 jobs between January and February. The public sector accounted for 91 percent of the growth with primarily seasonal gains in State and Local Government (5,300 jobs) and an increase in Federal Government (600 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for all of the growth in State and Local Government and half of the Federal job gain.

The private sector gained 600 jobs with growth in Services (3,900 jobs) partially offset by a decline in Trade (3,500 jobs). The seasonal job loss in Trade was equally divided between the two suburban areas while the growth in Services was primarily concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (72 percent).

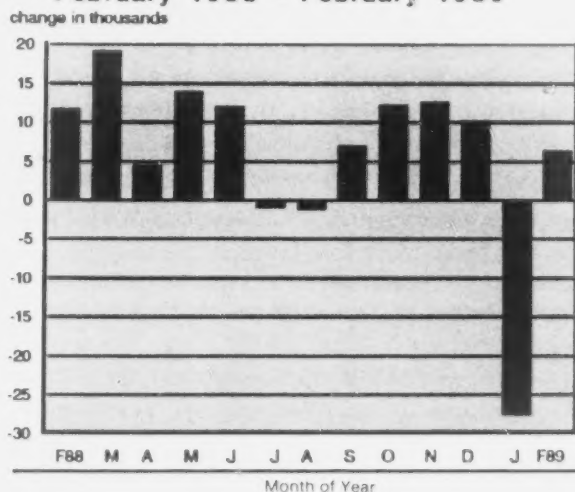
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Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.7 percent for a gain of 68,500 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 65 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 3.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 80 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (26,000 jobs) and Construction (10,700 jobs), responsible for two-thirds of private sector growth. Three-fourths of the Services growth and 89 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
February 1988 - February 1989**



Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 72 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,800 jobs) while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 59 percent of the growth in Trade (5,900 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,800 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (1,700 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 4.6 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,100 jobs between January and February for a seasonal increase of 1.8 percent. The public sector was responsible for 51 percent of the increase with seasonally induced gains in State and Local Government (5,700 jobs).

The private sector increased by 5,300 jobs with primarily seasonal growth in Services (8,400 jobs) partially offset by a decline in Trade (3,300 jobs).

Over the year (February 1988 to February 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 83,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, generating 67,400 jobs and producing 81 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,300 jobs), was responsible for 55 percent of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Construction (10,100 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,400 jobs) which registered growth rates of 7.8 and 8.3 percents, respectively. Significant private sector

Continued on page 8

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- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^a
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. b 1989	Jan. c 1989	Feb. c 1988	Feb. b 1989	Jan. c 1989	Feb. c 1988
TOTAL	675.4	670.7	660.2	2,192.4	2,181.3	2,108.8
Total Private Sector	402.1	397.3	389.6	1,610.7	1,605.3	1,543.3
Total Government	273.3	273.4	270.6	581.7	576.0	565.5
Manufacturing	16.1	16.2	16.2	86.8	87.1	86.7
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	41.6	41.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	19.0	19.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.3	18.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.5	45.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.5	4.9
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.1	12.7	35.1	35.2	33.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	5.8	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.1	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.9	12.8	13.5	138.9	138.8	128.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.2	25.1	24.9	110.1	109.7	101.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.8	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.5	52.1	45.5
All Transportation	9.4	9.3	9.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.7	52.7	51.4
Trade	64.4	64.2	62.8	428.0	431.3	420.4
Wholesale	9.2	9.2	8.9	76.6	76.0	76.8
Retail	55.2	55.0	53.9	351.4	355.3	343.6
General Merchandise	4.4	4.5	4.6	41.4	44.6	40.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	47.3	45.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.4	38.6
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9	27.6	27.2
Eating & Drinking Places	27.1	26.8	26.2	111.3	110.0	109.1
All Other Retail	23.7	23.8	23.1	85.8	87.4	83.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.6	34.6	34.6	128.6	128.5	124.7
Banking	6.8	6.8	7.0	24.3	24.3	22.8
All Other	27.8	27.8	27.6	104.2	104.3	101.8
Services	248.7	244.3	237.6	717.2	708.8	679.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.1	14.4	14.9	35.4	34.6	33.3
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.7	23.3	24.4
Business Services	56.1	55.2	51.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.8	5.7	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.0	35.5	35.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^a (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. ^b 1989	Jan. ^c 1989	Feb. ^c 1988	Feb. ^b 1989	Jan. ^c 1989	Feb. ^c 1988
Legal Services	27.8	27.4	25.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.7	32.5	31.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.1	75.5	74.6	658.0	650.9	622.3
Government	273.3	273.4	270.6	581.7	576.0	565.5
Federal Government	216.8	217.3	214.5	359.9	359.8	355.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	221.9	216.2	209.7
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.6	51.2	51.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.9	4.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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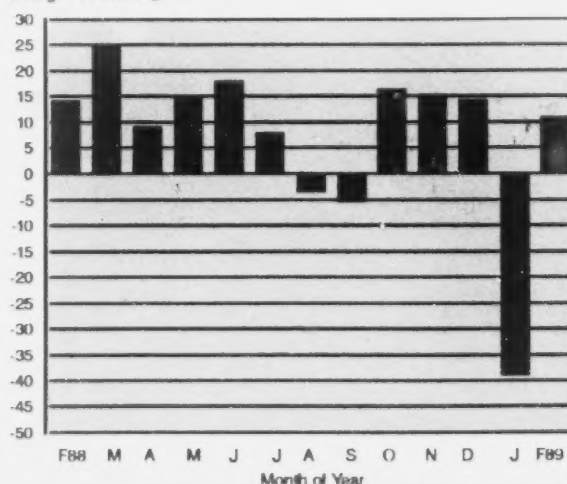
growth was also generated by Trade (7,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.9 percent with growth of 5.8 percent in State and Local Government (12,200 jobs) and 1.2 percent in Federal Government (4,100 jobs).

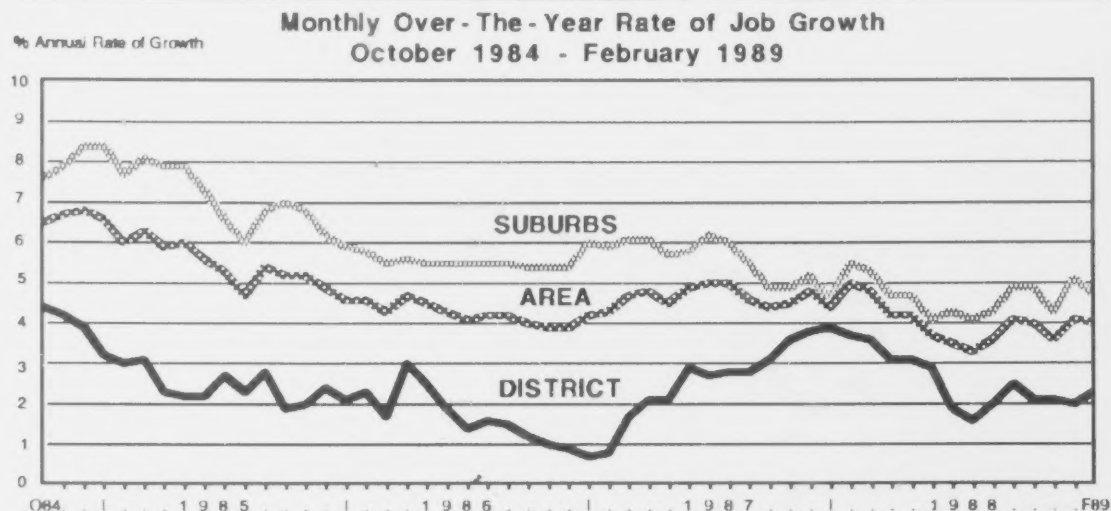
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**Monthly Job Growth
The Area
February 1988 - February 1989**
change in thousands



Continued on page 9



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 52 months, (October 1984 to February 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between February 1988 and February 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.0 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 52-month long-term average of 5.9 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.3 percent, slightly below its 52-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,900 new jobs produced between February 1984 and February 1985, to 83,600 between February 1988 and February 1989. Over the past year, 68,400 new jobs were

added to the Suburban economy and 15,200 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.0 percent vs. 3.5 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to February 1989

The Area

Average 52 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	4.0%

The Suburbs

Average 52 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.7%

The District

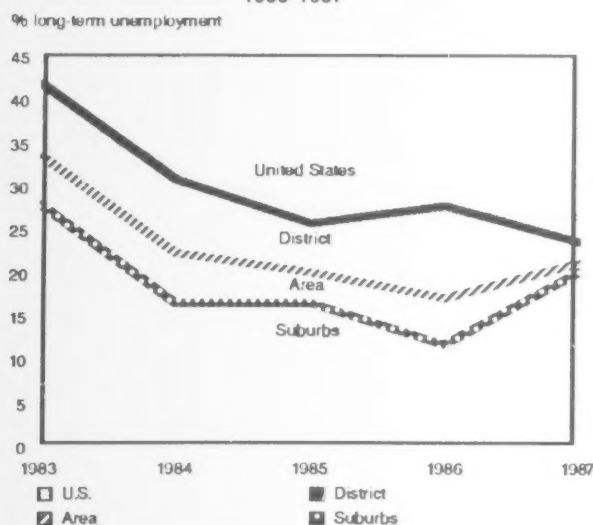
Average 52 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.3%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

The Long-Term Unemployed

When labor markets tighten, as they have in the Washington Area, and the demand for workers exceeds the labor supply, there still remains a core of unemployed who have an unusually difficult time finding work. Generally, these individuals are classified as the "long-term" unemployed. The long-term unemployed may also be classified as "dislocated workers", if they are unlikely to find new employment in their previous occupations or industries. By convention, persons unemployed for 15 or more weeks are defined as being the long-term unemployed. This article reviews the trends in long-term unemployment in the Washington Area and examines recent demographics for the group. The data used are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Long-Term Unemployment As A % Of All Unemployed
The U.S., Washington Area, District & Suburbs
1983-1987



Trends 1983-1987

When labor markets deteriorate and unemployment increases, long-term unemployment

also increases both absolutely and relatively. For example, in 1983, when the Area's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent and the District's rate was 11.7 percent, over a third of all the unemployed in the Area and more than 40 percent in the District were jobless for 15 or more weeks. As unemployment levels declined after 1983, the proportion of long-term unemployed also declined. By 1987, when the Area's unemployment rate had dropped to 3.1 percent and the District's to 6.3 percent, long-term unemployment fell to about 21 percent of all joblessness in the Area and a nearly equal 23 percent in the District. Thus, during the economic recovery period between 1983 and 1987, both the Area and District made very significant headway in reducing long-term unemployment. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1987 the proportion of long-term unemployed in the District continued to decline, however, it increased in both the Area and the suburbs. During the period 1983-1986, most of the Area's long-term unemployed resided in the District. During 1987, the proportion living in the District plunged from nearly 54 percent in 1986 to 33 percent.

Compared to the U.S. economy, long-term unemployment in the District tends to track very closely to the national pattern, but the relative level of long-term unemployment in the Area and the suburbs remains constantly below that for the nation.

Long-Term Unemployment
As a Percent of Total Unemployment—1987

	U.S.	AREA	D.C.	SUBURBS
1983	39.2	33.7	42.1	28.1
1984	32.1	22.5	31.0	16.7
1985	27.7	20.3	25.9	16.7
1986	27.1	17.3	28.0	12.0
1987	26.7	21.4	23.8	20.4

Demographics Of The Long-Term Unemployed 1987

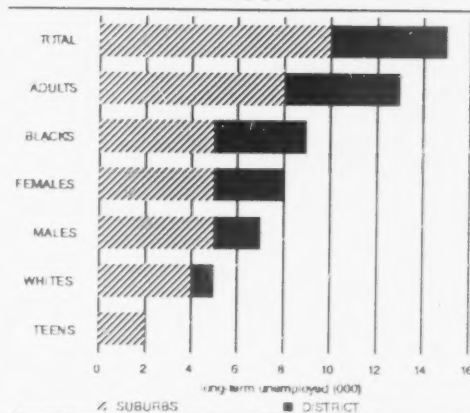
During 1987, there were 15,000 long-term unemployed in the Washington Area of whom two-thirds were suburbanites and one-third District residents. Adults represented 87 percent of the Area's long-term unemployment pool. Women comprised 53 percent of the group.

Continued on page 11

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Blacks accounted for 6 of every 10 persons out of work 15 or more weeks.

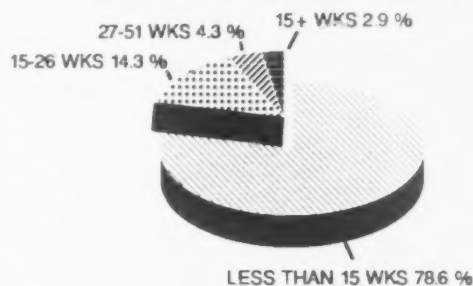
Characteristics of the Long-Term Unemployed in the Washington Area 1987



In the District, blacks make up 80 percent of the long-term unemployed, and in the suburbs 50 percent. In the District, females represent 60 percent of the long-term jobless workers and 50 percent in the suburbs.

Teenagers (16-19 year olds) only comprised about 13 percent of the long-term unemployed across the Washington Area, with most residing in the suburbs. Long-term unemployment among District teens was so slight that it did not meet survey publication standards.

Long-Term Unemployment As A % Of Total Unemployment The Washington Area - 1987



In the Washington Area in 1987, about two-thirds of the long-term unemployed were without work for a period of 15-26 weeks. Another 20 percent for a period of 27-51 weeks and approximately 13 percent were unemployed for a year or more. The duration patterns in the District and the suburbs were similar.

Observations

Long-term unemployment tends to be highly cyclical in nature, rising during recessions and falling during economic recovery. Still even with low unemployment, more than 1 of every 5 unemployed persons in the metropolitan area was jobless for 15 or more weeks. Two-thirds of long-term jobless workers either find jobs or withdraw from the labor force by the end of the 26th week, a period roughly coinciding with the maximum duration workers in the Area can draw unemployment compensation.

Persons affected by long-term unemployment in the Area tend to be mostly adults, suburbanites (though long-term unemployment is more concentrated in the District), blacks and women. Unfortunately, CPS data does not provide information about the education, occupations, and incomes of the long-term jobless. Still, these long-term unemployed constitute a significant pool of potential workers from which local employers need to actively recruit in a tight labor market.

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Continued from page 11

**Long-Term Unemployed
Washington Area, The District & Suburbs
1987
(in thousands of persons)**

Area:	Unemployed				
	Total Unempl.	15+ Weeks	15-26 Weeks	27-51 Weeks	52+ Weeks
Total	70	15	10	3	2
White	35	5	3	1	1
Black	32	9	6	2	1
Males	35	7	5	1	1
Females	35	8	4	2	1
Teens (16-19)	17	2	2	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	53	13	8	3	2
District:					
Total	21	5	3	1	1
White	2	1	NA	NA	NA
Black	18	4	3	1	1
Males	10	2	1	NA	1
Females	11	3	1	1	1
Teens (16-19)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	18	5	3	1	1
Suburbs:					
Total	49	10	7	2	1
White	33	4	NA	NA	NA
Black	14	5	3	1	0
Males	25	5	4	NA	0
Females	24	5	3	1	0
Teens (16-19)	14	2	2	NA	NA
Adults (20+)	35	8	5	2	1

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In January 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 256 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises between December and January, as seasonal cutbacks in retail trade and inclement weather forces a reduction in construction activities. However, this year was an exception. The January rate remained unchanged at 2.8 percent. The January rate was the eighth lowest of

all 256 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.3 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the lowest

Continued on page 13

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Statistical Areas*

MSA	January	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.8	3.3
2. Boston, MA	3.1	3.1
3. San Francisco, CA	3.6	3.5
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	5.3
5. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.7	3.7
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.0	4.6
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.0	3.9
8. San Diego, CA	4.0	4.2
9. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	5.4
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.2	5.4
11. Baltimore, MD	4.3	5.3
12. Los Angeles, CA	4.4	5.6
13. Oakland, CA	4.5	4.7
14. Portland, OR	4.5	5.6
15. Nashville, TN	4.6	4.0
16. Newark, NJ	4.6	4.5
17. Atlanta, GA	4.9	5.5
18. Phoenix, AR	4.9	4.5
19. Seattle, WA	5.0	5.4
20. Cincinnati, OH	5.2	5.4
21. New York, NY	5.3	5.0
22. Pittsburgh, PA	5.4	7.3
23. Oklahoma City, OK	5.4	6.5
24. Memphis, TN	5.6	5.0
25. Chicago, IL	5.6	6.5
26. Kansas City, MO	5.7	5.6
27. Sacramento, CA	5.7	5.9
28. Columbus, OH	5.8	5.7
29. Dallas, TX	5.9	6.4
30. Cleveland, OH	6.0	6.3
31. Jackson, MS	6.1	5.7
32. Miami, FL	6.2	5.4
33. Louisville, KY	6.3	6.8
34. Houston, TX	6.6	8.0
35. Denver, CO	6.6	7.2
36. St. Louis, MO	6.7	6.8
37. Montgomery, AL	6.7	6.0
38. Birmingham, AL	6.7	7.8
39. Buffalo, NY	7.1	6.3
40. Detroit, MI	7.4	10.3
41. New Orleans, LA	9.7	10.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Continued from page 12

of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate at 3.1 percent was up by 0.7 percentage point over the month. A year ago, Boston's rate was also 3.1 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of more than three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a January rate of 3.7 percent up from 3.6 percent in December. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was also 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.3 percent jobless rate down by a full percentage point from December. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.3 percent.

Of the 256 metropolitan areas for which January data are available, 79 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 13 had increases of that magnitude. Forty-three areas had rates below 4 percent, while 38 had rates exceeding 8 percent or higher.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 5.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-ninth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was five notches below the December standing. Virginia's rate at 4.3 percent was down from the 4.6 percent posted in December. Maryland's rate was down by 0.1 percentage point to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-second and forty-third, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.4 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively.

Fifteen states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in West Virginia (3.4 percentage points), Michigan (2.9 points), and Wisconsin (2.0 points). Seven states had over-the-year increases of more than 0.5 percentage point—Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, Mississippi, New York, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

Eight states had January unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.9 percent), Rhode Island (3.2 percent), and Vermont (3.3 percent). Seven states had rates of 8 percent or more. The highest rates were in Louisiana (11.8 percent), Alaska (10.4 percent), and Mississippi (9.4 percent).

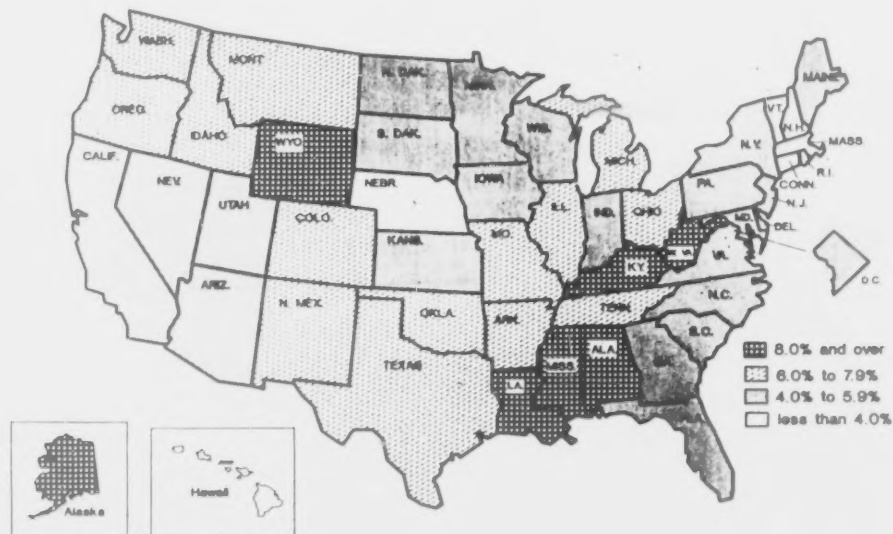
Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 5.3 percent) had the eighth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch below the December standing. In January, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.5 percent up from 6.2 percent in December. A year ago, the average rate was 7.8 percent. There were eleven cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 6.6 percent was down from the 7.9 percent posted in December. In January 1988, the Baltimore rate was 8.3 percent.

Detroit recorded a jobless rate of 10.9 percent in January. This is the second consecutive month Detroit has reported a double digit unemployment rate. New Orleans posted the second highest jobless rate at 10.3 percent. Buffalo's rate at 9.3 percent was third in line. Gary returned to the single digit group in January, posting a rate of 9.5 percent. Two other cities (Newark and Cleveland) registered unemployment rates above 9 percent—9.3 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively. The lowest rates were in Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Salt Lake City, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles. Each of these six cities had jobless rates between 3 and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, sixteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Detroit 3.6 percent, Gary 3.4 percent, Milwaukee 2.9 percent and Salt Lake City 2.4 percent. Only eight cities had over-the-year increases with the largest recorded in Buffalo, 1.1 percent. Cincinnati's and New Orleans' rates were unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	January	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	3.5	3.3
2. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	6.8
3. San Francisco, CA	4.5	4.2
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	7.4
5. Pittsburgh, PA	4.7	6.5
6. Los Angeles, CA	4.9	6.3
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.2	6.0
8. District of Columbia	5.3	6.1
9. New York, NY	5.7	5.3
10. Columbus, OH	5.9	5.7
11. Cincinnati, OH	6.2	6.2
12. Baltimore, MD	6.6	8.3
13. Dallas, TX	6.9	7.3
14. Chicago, IL	6.9	7.6
15. Atlanta, GA	6.9	8.1
16. Houston, TX	7.0	8.6
17. Miami, FL	7.7	6.6
18. Dayton, OH	8.4	9.0
19. Birmingham, AL	8.8	8.9
20. St. Louis, MO	8.9	8.6
21. Cleveland, OH	9.2	9.3
22. Newark, NJ	9.3	9.1
23. Gary, IN	9.5	12.9
24. Buffalo, NY	9.9	8.8
25. New Orleans, LA	10.3	10.3
26. Detroit, MI	10.9	14.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities February 1989

There were 3,110 claims filed for unemployment insurance benefits by former employees in the District of Columbia during February 1989—16 percent below January. The drop was expected, as January is a seasonally high month for claims purposes. Compared to February of last year, the claims level was just 2 percent less. This is consistent with the general downward trend established over the past few years for initial claims. The number of weeks claimed and number of weeks compensated rose 5 and 3 percents, respectively, from last month. The rise was expected also in these measures, following the high level of initial claims registered for January. Likewise, the total outlay for benefits rose from \$6.5 million to \$6.8 million. The increase in the number of weeks compensated was responsible for \$201,624 of the jump in outlay. The remainder (\$98,549) was attributable to the slight increase (from \$189.44 to \$192.22) in the average weekly benefit amount.

The February 1989 average weekly benefit amount (\$192.22) is the highest on record for the program—also expected. This follows the January 1989 increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$268 to \$283, and a corresponding higher overall scale of benefits. The average weekly amount as a percent of the maximum in February 1989 is 67.9. This compares to 62.2 in February 1986 following the January change in the maximum weekly amount and corresponding scale of benefit.

The two-month (January-February) benefit outlay in 1989 is \$13.3 million. In 1988, the comparable amount was \$12.5 million. The rise in outlay is a reflection of the higher level of the average benefit amount and workload activity during the current period. Weeks compensated in 1989 for the two-month period totalled 69,800 compared to 69,600 in 1988.

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Department of Employment Services
 Government of the
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Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
February 1989**

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	% Change From	
				Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
State UI Program ^a					
Initial Claims Taken	2,944	3,526	3,035	-16.5	-3.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,906	33,473	36,529	+4.3	-4.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,759	31,961	33,894	+2.5	-3.3
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,231,763	\$6,007,600	\$6,095,300	+3.7	+2.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$190.23	\$187.97	\$179.83	+1.2	+5.8
Number of First Payments	1,927	2,189	2,120	-12.0	-9.1
Number of Final Payments	827	879	777	-5.9	+6.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,193	9,282	9,751	-1.0	-5.7
Federal Program ^b					
Initial Claims Taken	147	152	102	-3.3	+44.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,386	2,109	2,191	+13.1	+8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,464	2,169	2,013	+13.6	+22.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$538,817	\$457,206	\$381,264	+17.8	+41.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$218.68	\$210.79	\$189.40	+3.7	+15.5
Number of First Payments	177	158	107	+12.0	+65.4
Number of Final Payments	67	67	55	0.0	+21.8
Total Beneficiaries	705	635	541	+11.0	+30.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program ^c					
Initial Claims Taken	21	33	47	-36.4	-55.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	251	285	382	-11.9	-34.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	208	237	289	-12.2	-28.0
Total Benefits Paid	\$40,017	\$45,618	\$57,603	-12.3	-30.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$192.39	\$192.48	\$199.32	-0.0	-3.5
Number of First Payments	13	24	24	-45.8	-45.8
Number of Final Payments	14	13	12	+7.7	+16.7
Total Beneficiaries	66	72	86	-8.3	-23.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,112	3,711	3,184	-16.1	-2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,543	35,867	39,102	+4.7	-4.0
Weeks of Unemployment compensated	35,431	34,367	36,196	+3.1	-2.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,810,597	\$6,510,424	\$6,534,167	+4.6	+4.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$192.22	\$189.44	\$180.52	+1.5	+6.5
Number of First Payments	2,117	2,371	2,251	-10.7	-6.0
Number of Final Payments	908	959	844	-5.3	-7.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,964	9,989	10,378	-0.3	-4.0

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for February 1989 decreased \$1.12. Average Weekly Hours dropped .2 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, rose slightly by 3 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects a drop in Weekly Earnings of \$28.12 and a drop in Weekly Hours of 2.3 hours. The Hourly Earnings were down 4 cents. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies shows an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$14.63 and an increase of 53 cents in Hourly Earnings due to a pay increase. Other Durable Goods had

an overall decline because of a seasonal downturn. Weekly Earnings were down \$11.34, Weekly Hours dropped .2 hour, and Hourly Earnings dropped 21 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a longer workweek causing Weekly Hours to increase 4.1 hours as the Hourly Earnings decreased 41 cents due to less overtime. Other Non-Durable Goods reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$2.87 and a rise in Hourly Earnings of 30 cents. This was due to piece work or higher incentive pay.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area February 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Manufacturing	459.76	460.88	423.94	39.6	39.8	39.4	11.61	11.58	10.76
Durable Goods	479.02	486.14	424.42	43.0	43.6	42.4	11.14	11.15	10.01
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	485.48	513.60	465.70	42.4	44.7	44.1	11.45	11.49	10.56
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	501.43	486.80	467.15	40.9	41.5	42.2	12.26	11.73	11.07
Other Durable Goods	468.34	479.77	394.06	44.1	44.3	42.1	10.62	10.83	9.36
Non-Durable Goods	444.54	439.93	424.02	36.8	36.6	37.0	12.08	12.02	11.46
Food & Kindred Products	409.64	382.66	430.67	40.2	36.1	40.1	10.19	10.60	10.74
Printing & Publishing	468.86	466.75	449.23	35.2	35.2	35.4	13.32	13.26	12.69
Other Non-Durable Goods	367.92	365.05	335.36	41.2	42.3	40.6	8.93	8.63	8.26
Total Production Workers			Feb. '89 42,900		Jan. '89 43,300		Feb. '88 42,900		

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR MARCH 1989

JUNE 15, 1989

Unemployment in D.C. Drops in March To 5.7%

Area Job Creation More Rapid Than In U.S.

Labor Force

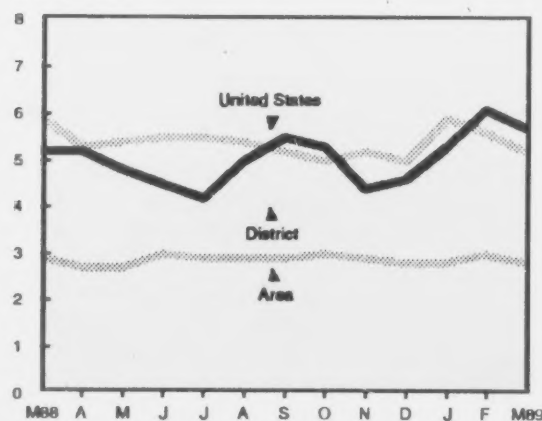
The District

The District's unemployment rate in March declined by nearly a half of a percentage point (0.4) to register 5.7 percent of the labor force. Historically, the rate generally declines in March by an average of 0.1 point. So, this year's decline is larger than average. However, the decline was not generated by employment growth, but by a small shrinkage (2,500 workers) in the labor supply, 1,100 of whom came from the payrolls of employers and 1,500 from the unemployment rolls.

The March rate in the District was five-tenths of a percentage point higher than the 5.2 percent civilian unemployment rate for the U.S.

Compared to March 1988, the District's labor force declined by 6,000 workers, and the number of residents on payrolls decreased by 7,500. At the same time, unemployment was up by 1,100.

Unemployment Rates
March 1988 - March 1989
% of labor force

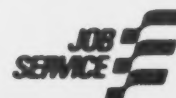


As a result, the unemployment rate was also up over the year by a half a percentage point—from 5.2 percent in March 1988 to 5.7 percent in March 1989. This March was also the first time in the past seven years that employment did not increase over the year, and the first time in five

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MARCH 1989

JUNE 15, 1989

Contents

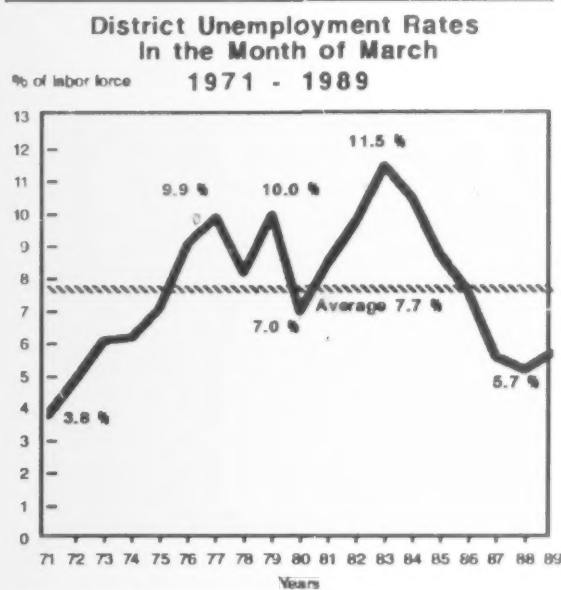
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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

years that unemployment did not decrease. However, the average unemployment rate for the first quarter of this year was the same as for the first three months of last year—5.7 percent. The annual rate for all of 1988 (5.0 percent) was the lowest rate in the District in 17 years. Thus, the employment picture in the District for this March is somewhat mixed. The labor market could be moving to higher levels of unemployment, or unemployment could continue to drop as more hiring takes place for the tourist season. Still at 5.7 percent, the District's unemployment rate is much below the 18-year average of 7.7 percent for March significantly below the record high of 11.5 percent set in March 1983.



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor force added 10,100 new workers between February and March, but as has been the recent case, employment growth at 12,300 out paced that of the labor force. Consequently, joblessness among people living in the suburbs declined in March by 2,000 workers and the unemployment

rate tightened slightly (0.1 percentage point) dropping the suburban rate to 2.3 percent.

The same basic pattern occurred over the year. Employment grew faster than the number of new workers entering the job market. Thus, the local economy was able to absorb all 66,300 new workers and remove an additional 1,400 more from the unemployment rolls. Compared to last year, the suburban labor market is even tighter than at the same time last year.

Because of the much larger suburban labor force, the March statistics for the whole Area also showed employment expanding faster than the labor force. As a consequence, the Area's pool of unemployed contracted, both over the month and over the year. For the Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate declined by another tenth of a percentage point over the month and two-tenths over the year. At 2.8 percent of the Area's available labor supply, the rate signals a continuation of a local labor shortage.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Mar. a/ 1989	Feb. b/ 1989	Mar. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.7	6.1	5.2
Calvert County	4.3	4.3	4.5
Frederick County	3.5	4.1	3.8
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.2	3.5
Charles County	2.8	2.7	3.2
Alexandria City	2.2	2.3	2.1
Montgomery County	2.2	2.2	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	2.6	2.4
Prince William County	1.9	2.2	2.0
Arlington County	1.9	2.0	1.7
Falls Church City	1.8	2.0	2.0
Manassas City	1.7	1.8	1.9
Fairfax City	1.6	2.0	1.4
Fairfax County	1.6	1.8	1.6
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.3	1.5	1.4

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
March 1989 ^{a/}

	Mar. ^{b/} 1989	Feb. ^{c/} 1989	Mar. ^{d/} 1988	Feb. ^{d/} 1988	Net Charge From	
					Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	329,600	332,100	335,600	334,900	-2,500	-6,000
Total Employed	310,900	312,000	318,100	315,300	-1,100	-7,200
Total Unemployed	18,600	20,100	17,400	19,500	-1,500	1,200
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	5.7	6.1	5.2	5.8	-0.4	0.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,885,100	1,875,000	1,818,800	1,796,800	10,100	66,300
Total Employed	1,841,700	1,829,400	1,774,000	1,750,400	12,300	67,700
Total Unemployed	43,500	45,500	44,900	46,400	-2,000	-1,400
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	-0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,214,700	2,207,100	2,154,400	2,131,700	7,600	60,300
Total Employed	2,152,600	2,141,400	2,092,100	2,065,700	11,200	60,500
Total Unemployed	62,100	65,600	62,300	65,900	-3,500	-200
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	-0.2	-0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1988 & March 1989

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
March 1989			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.9	14.4	30.0
Suburbs	85.1	85.6	70.0
March 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.2	27.9
Suburbs	84.4	84.8	72.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 9,772 in March 1989—down 234 claimants from February. In March, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 24 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 19 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants in March up from 9.4 weeks reported in February. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.1 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.1 weeks. In March 1988, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.1 weeks for females.

Job Growth

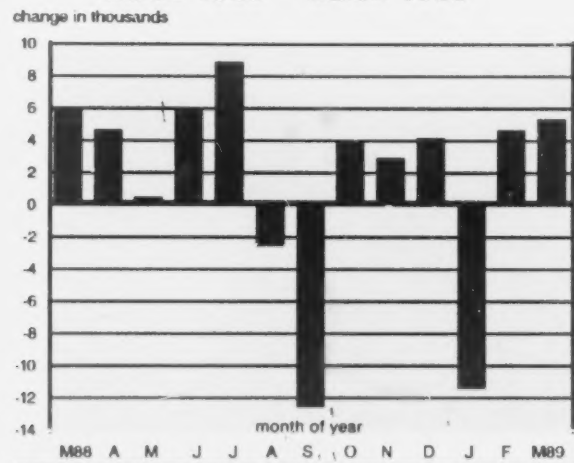
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 5,400 for a gain of 0.8 percent between February and March. The private sector accounted for 74 percent of the growth with gains in Services (3,000 jobs) and Retail Trade (700 jobs). The Services growth was primarily concentrated in Hotels (900 jobs), Business Services (800 jobs) and All Other Services (600 jobs), while the Trade growth occurred in Eating and Drinking Places (500 jobs). In the public sector, growth in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (600 jobs) produced public sector growth of 0.4 percent.

Over the year (March 1988 to March 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.2 percent for a gain of 14,600 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.0 percent, generating 11,800 jobs and accounting for 81 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 10,800 jobs and accounted for 74 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services

growth were Business Services (3,900 jobs), All Other Services (2,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,300 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade. The public sector grew at a rate of 1.0 percent with gains in both Federal Government (2,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
March 1988 - March 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.8 percent for a gain of 12,400 jobs between February and March. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (4,100 jobs), Construction (3,600 jobs) and Trade (2,300 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 63 and 83 percent of the respective growth in Services and Trade, while two-thirds of the Construction growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

The public sector gained 1,400 jobs with growth in both State and Local Government (1,200 jobs) and Federal Government (300 jobs). State and Local Government growth was equally divided between the two areas while two-thirds of the Federal growth occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (March 1988 to March 1989),

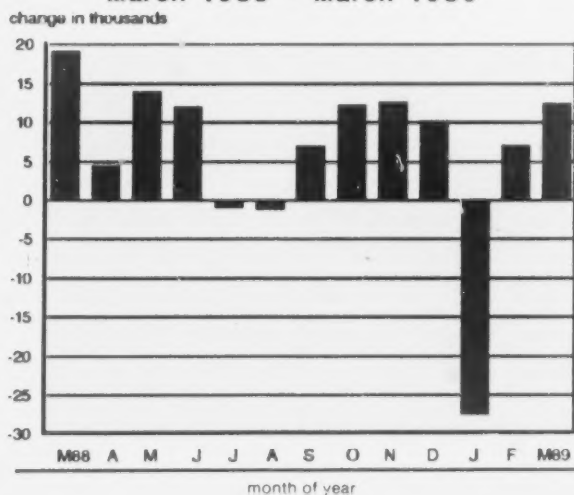
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suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a gain of 62,500 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.9 percent accounting for 69 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.6 percent. The Virginia suburbs having held the lead in number of total jobs for the first quarter of 1989, appears likely to surpass Maryland this year as the area with the greatest number of suburban jobs.**

The private sector accounted for 81 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (23,300 jobs) and Construction (9,000 jobs), responsible for 63 percent of

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
March 1988 - March 1989**



private sector growth. Eighty-one percent of the Services growth and 90 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 63 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,800 jobs), Trade (6,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (10,500 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) resulted in over-the-year growth of 3.9 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 17,900 jobs between February and March for an increase of 0.8 percent. The private sector was responsible for 84 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (7,000 jobs), Construction (3,900 jobs) and Trade (3,100 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.5 percent with gains in both State and Local Government (1,800 jobs) and Federal Government (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (March 1988 to March 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.6 percent for a gain of 77,100 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, generating 62,700 jobs and producing 81 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (34,100 jobs), was responsible for 54 percent of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (9,000 jobs) and Construction (8,400

Continued on page 8

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Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988
TOTAL	680.8	675.4	666.2	2,211.0	2,193.1	2,133.9
Total Private Sector	406.1	402.1	394.3	1,627.6	1,612.5	1,564.9
Total Government	274.7	273.3	271.9	583.4	580.6	569.0
Manufacturing	16.2	16.1	16.3	86.9	86.8	87.1
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.4	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.8	18.8	19.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.4	19.3	19.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.3	45.4	45.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.6	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.1	12.9	35.0	35.1	34.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.8	6.6
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	13.2	12.9	13.8	142.6	138.7	134.2
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.3	25.3	25.0	111.7	111.0	102.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.9	53.4	46.1
All Transportation	9.5	9.4	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.9	52.7	51.7
Trade	65.1	64.3	63.5	431.7	428.6	424.1
Wholesale	9.3	9.2	9.0	76.9	76.6	77.4
Retail	55.8	55.1	54.5	354.9	351.9	346.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.4	4.6	41.5	41.7	39.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	47.5	45.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.5	38.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	26.9	27.5
Eating & Drinking Places	27.5	27.0	26.5	112.9	111.3	110.5
All Other Retail	23.9	23.7	23.4	86.8	86.1	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.6	34.7	34.7	129.1	128.8	125.4
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.0	24.2	24.3	23.0
All Other	27.9	27.9	27.7	104.9	104.5	102.3
Services	251.7	248.7	240.9	724.5	717.5	690.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.0	15.1	15.5	36.6	35.3	34.4
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	24.8	24.0	24.9
Business Services	57.0	56.2	53.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	5.9	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.0	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988	Mar. b/ 1989	Feb. c/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1988
Legal Services	28.0	27.8	25.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.0	32.7	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.6	77.0	74.9	663.1	658.2	631.2
Government	274.7	273.3	271.9	583.4	580.6	569.0
Federal Government	217.6	216.8	215.2	359.7	358.6	356.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	223.8	222.0	212.9
State & Local Gov. Except.						
Public Transportation	52.0	51.6	52.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.1	4.9	4.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

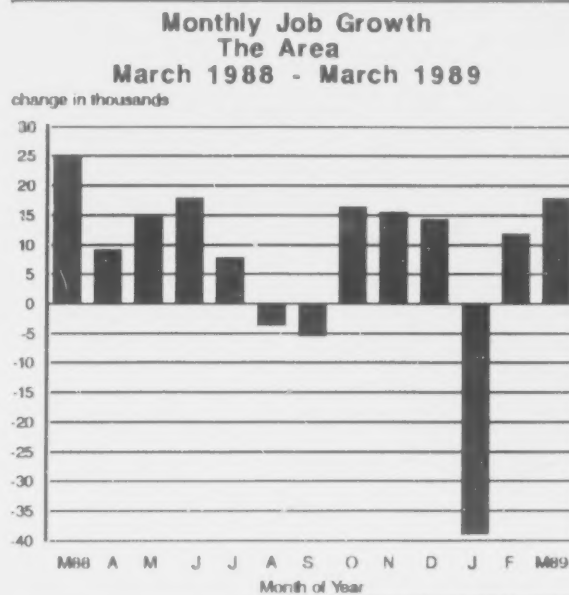
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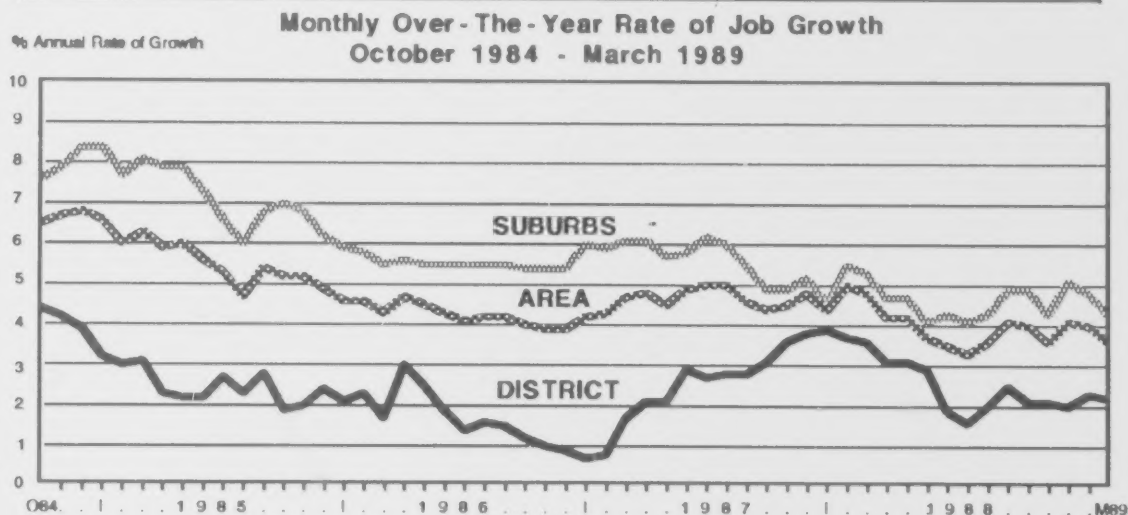
jobs) which registered growth rates of 8.8 and 6.3 percent, respectively. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (7,600 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,700 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.5 percent with growth of 5.1 percent in State and Local Government (10,900 jobs) and 1.0 percent in Federal Government (3,700 jobs).

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Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 53 months, (October 1984 to March 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between March 1988 and March 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.6 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 53-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.2 percent, slightly below its 53-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March 1984 and March 1985, to 77,100 between March 1988 and March 1989. Over the

past year, 62,500 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 14,600 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.6 percent vs. 3.3 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to March 1989

The Area

Average 53 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.6%

The Suburbs

Average 53 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.3%

The District

Average 53 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.2%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

1988 Annual Averages for the District, The Suburbs and the Area

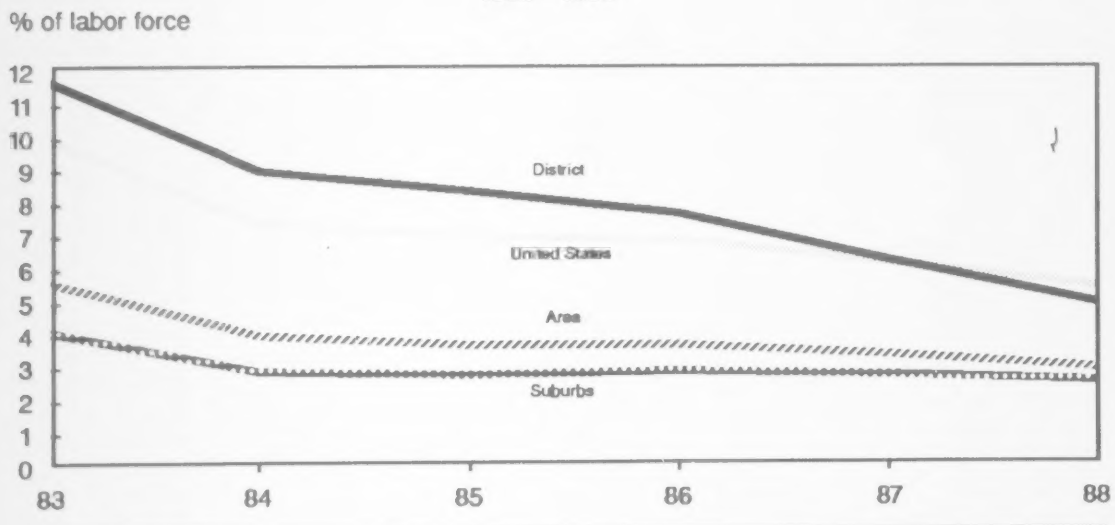
(with changes over the past five years)

For the fifth consecutive year the local market in 1988 continued its remarkable expansion from the economic recessions of the early 1980's. During the period 1983-1988, the Area's economy added nearly a half million (464,000) employees to payrolls, a growth of nearly 29 percent in five years. The suburbs accounted for 431,000 or 93 percent of these new workers. The District added 33,000 more working city residents. The employment expansions in the Area, the District, and the suburbs all exceeded the growth in their labor supplies, thus, creating smaller pools of readily available workers to fuel future job expansion. The data in this Profile are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for 1988, 1987 and 1983.

Thus, the employment growth absorbed 4,000 persons from the District's unemployment rolls. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped another 1.3 percentage points from 6.3 percent in 1987 to 5.0 percent in 1988.

Historically, this was the lowest City unemployment rate in over 17 years, since the 3.6 percent rate recorded in 1971. More importantly, resident employment registered the highest level (320,000) in any year since 1973, when there were 320,900 residents holding jobs. It was also the first time since 1975, that the District's annual unemployment rate was below the nation's (5.0 percent in D.C. vs. 5.5 percent for the U.S.)

Unemployment Rates
The United States, The Area, The District, & The Suburbs
1983 - 1988



The District

During 1988, the District's labor force increased by 4,000 people, while newly employed residents grew by twice that number (8,000).

Over the past five years, the District's resident labor force has produced a significant recovery from the earlier recessions of the 1980's. In addition to the 6.7 percentage points decline in

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the unemployment rate since 1983, the labor force (those persons working or actively seeking work) *increased* by 3.7 percent despite a 3.7 percent *decline* in the working age population (age 16+). **In addition, the number of persons with jobs increased by 11.5 percent or nearly 3 times as rapidly as the labor pool.** This employment growth was so substantial, it generated a 21,000-person (or 55 percent) decline in joblessness, as well as a 30,000 reduction in people not in the labor force. Over the five years of economic expansion, the total pool of potential new workers available in the District has tightened dramatically.

The Suburbs

In 1988, 65,000 additional suburbanites found jobs. This was an over-the-year increase in employment of 3.8 percent. This employment growth was large enough to absorb all the entries in the labor force (3.6 percent) and to reduce joblessness by 6.1 percent. As a result, the suburban labor pool contracted even tighter and the unemployment rate declined over the year by two-tenths of a percentage point to 2.6 percent—an unemployment rate signaling a significant shortage in the labor supply. Still 7 of every 10 jobless workers in the Washington Area live in the suburbs.

Over the 5-year recovery period (1983-1988), 431,100 additional suburbanites found jobs in the Area's economy. This is an employment expansion of nearly 33 percent in only 5 years. The suburban working age population also grew, but at a slower rate than the labor force (23.6 percent for population and 30.3 percent for the labor force). Since employment growth was larger than the expansion in the labor supply, the unemployment rolls comprised of suburban residents declined by about 19,000 people or 19.3 percent. Unlike in the District, the number of people not working or actively seeking work grew by 26,000 or 5.1 percent. This was a much slower growth rate than population, labor force or employment. The Suburban unemployment rate fell from 4.1 percent in 1983 to 2.6 percent in 1988.

The Area

As a result of labor force activity in the District and the suburbs in 1988, the Area unemployment rate as measured by the Current Population Survey declined from 3.4 percent in 1987 to 3.0 percent in 1988. Like in the District and the suburbs, the increase in employed Area workers exceeded the growth in the labor supply. The Area labor force expanded by 3.2 percent and employment by 3.6 percent. Thus, the Area's jobless rolls were further reduced by 7,000 workers or 11.0 percent. However, since the suburban working age population numerically expanded by more than the labor force, the number of people outside the work force grew by 13,000 potential new workers. This was exactly half the 1983-1988 growth in the suburban nonparticipating population, a small but encouraging sign for local employers.

Over the past five years, however, the Area's working age population grew at a significantly slower rate (about 18 percent) than did the labor force (about 25 percent). More significantly, the increase in people working expanded even more rapidly than either the population or the labor force, thus shrinking the size of the pool of unemployed by 32,000 or nearly 34 percent and creating the Area's current tight labor market. **Nearly 66 percent of the reduction in the Area's unemployment occurred among District residents who comprise only about 16 percent of the Area's labor force.** So over the past five years, improvement in the labor force status of District residents has been very significant.

Quality Statistical Measures Of The Labor Market.

The Washington Area, its suburbs and the District represent a labor market comprised of workers with a remarkably strong and growing attachment to the labor force. In 1988, over 3 of every 4 Area residents in the working age population were working or actively seeking work. In the suburbs, the proportion was over 77 percent and in the District 71 percent. By contrast, the rate at which all American workers participated in the work world was a little less than 66 percent,

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a differential of over 10 percent in favor of Washington Area workers. Even in the District, a central city with all of the difficulties of an urban center, the labor force participation was significantly higher than in the American economy.

Not only is local labor force participation high, but Washington Area workers have been exceptionally successful in finding work. Of all the population 16 years of age or older, 74 percent held jobs in 1988—over 75 percent in the suburbs and nearly 68 percent in the District. The employment-to-population ratio for the United States was 62 percent, 12 full percentage points below our area. Employment-to-population ratios measure the degree of dependency in an economy—what proportion of the given population is working to support the rest of the working age population. Clearly, the Washington Area has a relatively low dependency ratio. A high employment-to-population ratio indicates personal incomes will be high and that there will be a significant level of disposable income to fuel growth in the local economy. High local employment ratios are a significant reason for the boom in the Washington Area's economy.

By contrast, high employment-to-population ratios generally mean low unemployment and a smaller proportion of people not looking for work—the potential labor supply. In the Washington Area in 1988, the unemployment rate was 3.0 percent, in the suburbs 2.6 percent and in the District 5.0 percent—all below the average for the U.S. (5.5 percent). In the Area, only about 24 percent of the working age population in 1988 was not working or looking for work. In the suburbs, the percent was 23 and in D.C. 29 percent. Across the country, the proportion of people not-in-the labor force in 1988 was 34 percent. This is a difference of more than 10 percentage points between our local market and the national economy.

Over the past five years (1983-1988), the shifts in these local labor force quality measures have been significant compared to the same national statistics, especially the changes that have occurred in the District. For example, in the District the proportion of residents with jobs increased

over the five-year period by 9.2 percentage points, compared to 5.1 points in the suburbs and 6.3 in the Area. On the other hand, the proportion of the American population with a job increased only 4.0 points. Similarly, changes in the labor force participation rates of people living in the District were also the largest in the study. In the District, participation rates increased 5.0 percentage points compared to 4.0 points in the suburbs and 4.4 points in the Area.

Nationally, the corresponding increase was only 1.5 points. Again, this comparative local and national data demonstrates the fundamental factors underpinning the development of Washington's labor shortage. Compared to the U.S. statistics, local labor force participation rates and employed population have expanded very rapidly, while people unemployed or not looking for work have declined.

CHANGES IN INDICATORS 1983-1988 (percentage points)

	Labor Force Participation	Emp.-To Population	Not-In-Labor Labor Force
District	5.0	9.2	-4.0
Suburbs	4.0	5.1	-4.0
Area	4.4	6.3	-4.4
United States	1.5	4.0	-1.5

Unemployment Rates Among Selected Groups

During 1988, improvement in the unemployment rates for men, women, blacks and teenagers occurred across the Washington Area, in the suburbs and in the District. The largest decrease in an unemployment rate was registered by suburban teenagers (16-19) as their rate declined over the year by 2.4 percentage points. However, significant reductions also occurred among blacks living in the District (a 1.7 percentage points decline), among District females (1.6 points) and males (1.1 points). In the suburbs, except for teenagers, the rate reductions were all rather modest. The rate for suburban females remained unchanged. Compared to U.S. rates for the same select groups, all Area rates, except for District teenagers, were below

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the national rates for 1988.¹ In fact, the national unemployment rates for blacks and teenagers actually increased between 1987 and 1988.

Viewed from the perspective of five years ago (1983), improvements among the selected demographic groups in the District are remarkable. For example, the unemployment rate for District teenagers declined almost 24 percentage points plunging from 43.7 percent in 1983 to 20.0 percent last year. Nationally, the teenage rate only declined 7.1 points. Also, large reductions occurred among District males and blacks with both declining 9.1 percentage points. Nationally, the corresponding declines were 4.4 points for men and 7.8 points for blacks. The data indicates that the recessions of the early 1980's affected the employment of males, blacks and teenagers most severely. These are the same groups that have benefited most by the local recovery and growth.

Observations

During 1988 continued economic growth and job creation all across the Washington Area produced further improvements in the work status of Area residents, but especially among persons living in the District. The Washington Area can be described as a labor market where workers have a remarkably strong attachment to the labor market and are extremely successful in their efforts to obtain employment.

Viewed over the period of the past five years, job creation has been so successful that employment increases have exceeded the growth in the working age population and the labor force. This has driven unemployment rates to very low levels and reduced the number of people not in the labor force to one of the smallest in the nation.

¹ However, the 1988 rate for black teenagers in the District was lower than the national black teenage rate (22.6 percent in D.C. vs. 32.4 percent in the U.S.)

Over the past several months, the LMIR Staff have prepared detailed studies profiling the Area labor force as related to the shortage of workers. Copies of these studies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1642

The success has created a labor shortage in which the potential supply of new workers outside the labor force is extremely limited. Demographic projections indicate that the labor shortage will continue through the next decade. The Council of Government's recent forecast indicates that potential job growth in the Area will exceed population growth by over 200,000 by the next century. The shortfall will even be greater, because the population figures include nonworking age children and the elderly (one of the fastest growing segments of the population), two groups that do not have high labor force participation rates.

This means that over the next decade the local labor market must function with maximum efficiency in order to realize the job growth potential of the Area. Housing and transportation problems will have to be addressed and resolved. Local employers will have to expand recruitment efforts across the metropolitan area including expanded use of the public labor exchanges and the Washington Area Job Bank.

Since women and minorities will constitute the largest segment of potential new workers, employers must refine their employment packages to address the needs of these workers. Additional employees might be recruited from among the handicapped and younger workers.

Because labor force participation rates of older workers (45+) have been declining for the past decade, employers will have to design programs to retain or reemploy these workers. Since many people in the future labor pool will be among the less well prepared, employers will have to expand basic educational and job training programs and join with public educational and training institutions in designing and implementing work preparation programs.

In addition, technological changes will require continuing retraining of the work force. Local public and private investments in human resource programs will have to be substantial.

Unemployment Rates of Selected Groups
The District, The Suburbs,
The Area & The United States
1988, 1987 & 1983
 (annual averages-percents)

	1988	1987	1983
MALES			
DISTRICT	5.2	6.3	14.3
SUBURBS	2.3	2.6	4.2
AREA	2.7	3.2	6.0
UNITED STATES	5.5	6.1	9.9
FEMALES			
DISTRICT	4.7	6.3	9.1
SUBURBS	3.0	3.0	4.2
AREA	3.3	3.7	5.2
UNITED STATES	5.6	6.2	9.2
BLACKS			
DISTRICT	6.7	8.4	15.8
SUBURBS	4.3	5.2	8.9
AREA	5.4	6.7	12.2
UNITED STATES	11.7	11.4	19.5
TEENS (16-19)			
DISTRICT	20.0	22.0	43.7
SUBURBS	10.0	12.4	14.3
AREA	11.2	13.4	18.3
UNITED STATES	15.3	14.9	22.4

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.



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Labor Market Quality Indicators
The District, The Suburbs,
The Area & The United States
1988, 1987 & 1983
 (annual averages-percents)

	1988	1987	1983
L.F. PART. RATES			
DISTRICT	71.2	69.8	66.2
SUBURBS	77.2	77.0	73.2
AREA	76.2	75.8	71.8
UNITED STATES	65.9	63.8	64.4
EMP. TO POP. RATIO			
DISTRICT	67.7	65.4	58.5
SUBURBS	75.2	74.9	70.1
AREA	74.0	73.2	67.7
UNITED STATES	62.3	61.5	58.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES			
DISTRICT	5.0	6.3	11.7
SUBURBS	2.6	2.8	4.1
AREA	3.0	3.4	5.6
UNITED STATES	5.5	6.2	9.6
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE			
DISTRICT	28.8	30.2	33.8
SUBURBS	22.8	23.0	26.8
AREA	23.8	24.2	28.2
UNITED STATES	34.1	36.2	35.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

Labor Force Participation Rate = The percent of the working age population (16+) working or actively seeking work.

Employment to Population Ratio = The percent of the working age population (16+) who are employed.

Unemployed Rate = The percent of the labor force who are actively seeking work.

Not-In-The Labor Force = The percent of the working age population not actively seeking work.

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Labor Force Status of Residents
The District, The Suburbs and the Washington Area
Annual Averages: 1988, 1987 & 1983
(in thousands)

	1988	1987	1983	CHANGE 87-88	PERCENT CHANGE 87-88	CHANGE 83-88	PERCENT CHANGE 83-88
DISTRICT:							
POPULATION 16+	473	477	491	-4	-0.8	-18	-3.7
LABOR FORCE	337	333	325	4	1.2	12	3.7
EMPLOYMENT	320	312	287	8	2.6	33	11.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	17	21	38	-4	-19.0	-21	-55.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.0	6.3	11.7	-1.3	N.A.	-6.7	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	136	144	166	-8	-2.0	-30	-7.4
SUBURBS							
POPULATION 16+	2334	2259	1889	75	3.3	445	23.6
LABOR FORCE	1802	1740	1383	62	3.6	419	30.3
EMPLOYMENT	1756	1691	1325	65	3.8	431	32.5
UNEMPLOYMENT	46	49	57	-3	-6.1	-11	-19.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6	2.8	4.1	-0.3	N.A.	-1.6	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	532	519	505	13	2.6	26	5.1
AREA							
POPULATION 16+	2807	2736	2380	71	2.6	427	17.9
LABOR FORCE	2139	2073	1708	66	3.2	431	25.2
EMPLOYMENT	2076	2003	1612	73	3.6	464	28.8
UNEMPLOYMENT	63	70	95	-7	-10.0	-32	-33.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0	3.4	5.6	-0.4	N.A.	-2.6	N.A.
NOT-IN-LABOR FORCE	668	663	672	5	0.8	-4	-0.6

SOURCE: Current Population Survey.

NOTICE: Rebenchmarked monthly estimates of the status of the labor force for the District and Washington Area for 1988, 1987 and 1986 are now available. Copies may be obtained by calling (202) 639-1635.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In February 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 256 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate remains unchanged between January and February. The February rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 2.9 percent. This was the tenth lowest of all 256 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.0 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the lowest of all the metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was up from 3.1 percent in January to 3.2 percent in February. A year ago, Boston's rate was also 3.2 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of more than three years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a February rate of 3.9 percent up from 3.7 percent in January. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.5 percent jobless rate up from 4.3 percent recorded in January. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.3 percent.

Of the 256 metropolitan areas for which February data are available, 87 reported decreases over the year of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate, and 11 reported increases of at least that magnitude. Forty-six areas had rates below 4 percent, while 33 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	February	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.9	3.0
2. Boston, MA	3.2	3.1
3. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.6
4. Milwaukee, WI	3.7	4.6
5. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.9
6. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.9	3.3
7. Philadelphia, PA	3.9	4.5
8. San Diego, CA	4.0	4.5
9. Nashville, TN	4.1	4.2
10. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	5.6
11. Salt Lake City, UT	4.4	5.7
12. Los Angeles, CA	4.4	5.7
13. Newark, NJ	4.5	4.0
14. Oakland, CA	4.5	4.8
15. Baltimore, MD	4.5	5.3
16. Cincinnati, OH	4.6	5.7
17. Portland, OR	4.7	5.4
18. Atlanta, GA	4.7	5.4
19. Phoenix, AR	4.8	4.6
20. Memphis, TN	4.8	4.9
21. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.4
22. Seattle, WA	4.9	5.4
23. Cleveland, OH	5.0	6.2
24. New York, NY	5.1	4.0
25. Miami, FL	5.2	5.3
26. Chicago, IL	5.3	7.2
27. Oklahoma City, OK	5.4	6.2
28. Pittsburgh, PA	5.4	7.2
29. Jackson, MS	5.6	5.7
30. Sacramento, CA	5.6	5.9
31. Dallas, TX	5.6	6.7
32. Kansas City, MO	6.0	5.8
33. Birmingham, AL	6.0	6.3
34. St. Louis, MO	6.0	7.0
35. Louisville, KY	6.1	6.7
36. Houston, TX	6.2	8.3
37. Montgomery, AL	6.3	6.3
38. Detroit, MI	6.4	8.8
39. Denver, CO	6.7	6.9
40. Buffalo, NY	7.0	5.8
41. New Orleans, LA	9.7	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 5.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-second lowest jobless rate in the country. This was seven notches below the January standing. Virginia's rate at 4.5 percent was up from the 4.3 percent posted in January. Maryland's rate was also up from 4.0 percent to 4.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-first and forty-second, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.0 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

Fifteen states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Illinois and Michigan (both 2.1 percentage points) and West Virginia (1.7 points). Four states had over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more—Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia.

Nine states had February unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.8 percent), Nebraska (3.1 percent), and Hawaii (3.4 percent). At the upper end, seven states had rates of 8 percent or more. The highest rates were in Louisiana (11.7 percent), Alaska (10.1 percent), and West Virginia (9.2 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 5.9 percent) had the eleventh lowest jobless rate. This was three notches above the January standing. In February, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent—up from 6.5 percent in January. A year ago, the average rate was 7.6 percent. There were eleven cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 6.8 percent was up from the 6.6

percent posted in January. In February 1988, the Baltimore rate was 8.1 percent.

Gary and New Orleans recorded the highest jobless rates at 10.1 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively. The next highest rates were posted in Buffalo (9.8 percent), Detroit (9.4 percent), Newark (8.9 percent), and St. Louis (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Salt Lake City, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, and Philadelphia. Each of these seven cities had jobless rates between 3 and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 4.0 percent, Detroit 3.4 percent, and Houston and Birmingham 2.2 percent each. Only six cities had over-the-year increases with the largest recorded in Buffalo, 1.6 percent.

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Unemployment Rates by State, February 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

MSA	1989*	February
1. Boston, MA	3.5	3.4
2. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.4
3. Milwaukee, WI	4.5	6.2
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	6.2
5. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	6.4
6. Columbus, OH	4.9	5.4
7. Los Angeles, CA	4.9	6.4
8. Philadelphia PA	5.0	5.9
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.3	6.4
10. New York, NY	5.4	4.2
11. District of Columbia	5.9	5.8
12. Miami, FL	6.4	6.6
13. Chicago, IL	6.5	8.6
14. Dallas, TX	6.6	7.8
15. Houston, TX	6.6	8.8
16. Baltimore, MD	6.8	8.1
17. Atlanta, GA	6.8	8.2
18. Dayton, OH	7.2	9.4
19. Cleveland, OH	7.7	9.1
20. Birmingham, AL	7.9	8.9
21. St. Louis, MO	8.0	8.7
22. Newark, NJ	8.9	8.2
23. Detroit, MI	9.4	12.8
24. Buffalo, NY	9.8	8.2
25. New Orleans, LA	10.0	9.9
26. Gary, IN	10.1	14.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

March 1989

A total of 2,600 claims for unemployment compensation benefits was taken by the District of Columbia from former workers in the city and others who use our services in the national network of unemployment compensation systems. The March level of initial claims dropped 11.9 percent below the workload in the previous month. Compared to March 1988, the current month's claims decreased 12.6 percent. The number of weeks of unemployment claimed during the month amounted to 35,250, while the number actually compensated totalled 33,950. These levels were 1 and 4 percent, respectively, below last month, and 9 and 7 percent below the same month last year.

As expected, the outlay for benefits rose from last month somewhat commensurate with the weeks compensated for benefits. Also, the average weekly payout rose nearly three dollars. This increase (from \$190.23 to \$193.92) is a natural outgrowth of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from \$268 to \$283 effective January 1989, and the accompanying higher overall

benefit scale. All claimants who qualified on the higher scale since January and those who recently exhausted from the lower scale effective prior to January, combined to make for the increase in the average weekly benefit amount. The total outlay in March was \$6.5 million compared to \$6.2 million last month.

The workload activity in the first quarter of 1989 rose from the previous quarter. Weeks of unemployment claimed and weeks actually compensated rose 4 and 17 percent, respectively. Also with the workload activity, outlay also was on the upswing, rising from \$17.0 million in the fourth quarter of 1988 to \$20.6 million in the first quarter of 1989. The average weekly benefit amount during the fourth quarter was \$186 compared to \$193 in the first quarter of 1989. The first quarter rise was also expected.

On the other hand, activity in the first quarter of 1989 was below that of the first quarter of 1988. These are indications of the seasonal nature of the economy from the last quarter of the year to the first quarter of the succeeding year, and also of the general downward annual trend in unemployment compensation workload. The following table outlines the details of the quarterly movements.

**Unemployment Insurance Activities
Selected Quarterly, 1988, 1989
District of Columbia**

	1st QTR 1989	4th QTR 1988	1st QTR 1988	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 4th QTR 1988	PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1st QTR 1988
INITIAL CLAIMS	9,577	9,243	10,568	+3.6	-9.4
WEEKS COMPENSATED	106,742	91,453	108,377	+16.7	-1.5
TOTAL BENEFITS OUTLAY	\$20,573,926	\$17,031,598	\$19,569,029	+20.8	+5.1
AVERAGE WKLY. BENEFITS	\$192.74	\$186.23	\$180.56	+3.5	+6.7

**Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
March 1989**

	% Change From				
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,595	2,944	2,968	-11.9	-12.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,247	34,906	38,569	+1.0	-8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,951	32,759	36,295	+3.6	-6.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,583,756	\$6,231,763	\$6,541,049	+5.6	+0.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$193.92	\$190.23	\$180.22	+1.9	+7.6
Number of First Payments	1,730	1,927	1,751	-10.2	-1.2
Number of Final Payments	787	827	871	-4.8	-9.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,298	9,193	9,621	+1.1	-3.4
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	129	147	131	-12.2	-1.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,545	2,386	2,319	+6.7	+9.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,772	2,464	2,123	+12.5	+30.6
Total Benefits Paid	\$627,232	\$538,817	\$424,430	+16.4	+47.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$226.27	\$218.68	\$199.92	+3.5	+13.2
Number of First Payments	189	177	110	+6.8	+71.8
Number of Final Payments	60	67	50	-10.4	+20.0
Total Beneficiaries	772	705	548	+9.5	+40.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	30	21	50	+42.9	-40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	296	251	428	+17.9	-30.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	221	208	329	+6.3	-32.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$41,917	\$40,017	\$64,986	+4.7	-35.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$189.67	\$192.39	\$197.53	-1.4	-4.0
Number of First Payments	20	13	40	+53.8	-50.0
Number of Final Payments	12	14	24	-14.3	-50.0
Total Beneficiaries	65	66	102	-1.5	-36.3
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,754	3,112	3,149	-11.5	-12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,088	37,543	41,316	+1.5	-7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,944	35,431	38,747	+4.3	-4.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$7,252,905	\$6,810,597	\$7,030,465	+6.5	+3.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$196.32	\$192.22	\$181.45	+2.1	+8.2
Number of First Payments	1,939	2,117	1,901	-8.4	+2.0
Number of Final Payments	859	908	945	-5.4	-9.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,135	9,964	10,271	+1.7	-1.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.4 percent during the 2-months ended in March to a level of 126.1 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in March, the CPI-U rose 5.8 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.5 percent from January to March. The March level of 125.6 (1982-84=100) was 6.0 percent higher than the index in March 1988.

In March, the local CPI-U indexes (both two months ago and over the year) were slightly higher locally than the National CPI-U indexes.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the January to March period, prices of food and beverage, housing, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally.

A sharp turnaround in the index for apparel and upkeep was largely responsible for the acceleration. The index for apparel and upkeep rose 8.5 percent. The sharp price increase reflected the introduction of spring and summer apparel, particularly women's apparel, which accounted for more than three-fourths of the increase in the index.

The housing index rose 1.4 percent from January to March. Within the housing component, shelter costs rose 1.4 percent, reflecting increases of 1.8 and 0.8 percent in homeowners' and renters' costs, respectively. Prices also rose substantially for housefurnishings.

The index for food and beverages increased 1.4 percent during the two-month period. The costs of grocery store goods rose 1.7 percent, reflecting higher prices for all categories of food, particularly prices of cereals and bakery pro-

ducts which jumped 4.2 percent. Prices of food consumed away from home rose 1.1 percent.

On the other hand, the price of transportation, medical care, entertainment, and other goods and services tended to increase relatively faster nationally.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)^a

	Percent Change		
	March 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	122.3	+1.0	+5.0
Washington Area	126.1	+1.4	+5.8
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	124.4	+1.4	+6.6
Housing	127.6	+1.4	+5.3
Apparel & Upkeep	135.6	+8.5	+8.6
Transportation	112.3	-0.2	+5.7
Medical Care	144.1	+1.1	+5.6
Entertainment	125.9	+0.4	-0.5
Other Goods & Services	147.1	+0.6	+9.0
Special Index:			
Energy ^b	91.0	+0.6	+3.6

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted

b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Consumer Price Index United States & Washington Area January 1988 To March 1989



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for March 1989 increased \$4.78. Average Weekly Hours remained the same as Average Hourly Earnings rose 12 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had more overtime worked. Weekly Earnings increased \$26.47, as Weekly Hours rose 2 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 8 cents. Other Durable Goods showed an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$7.24. Weekly Hours dropped 1.2 hours, with Hourly Earnings going

up 47 cents due to piece work or higher incentive pay.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had less overtime worked. Weekly Earnings were down \$6.25 and Hourly Earnings were down 12 cents. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer scheduled work-week which caused the Weekly Earnings to rise \$10.35. The Weekly Hours increased 1.3 hours. Hourly Earnings, however, had a slight decrease of 3 cents.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1989**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1989	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1988
Total Manufacturing	465.66	460.88	429.85	39.8	39.8	38.9	11.70	11.58	11.05
Durable Goods	488.49	480.63	436.18	42.7	43.3	41.7	11.44	11.10	10.46
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	525.09	498.62	495.67	45.7	43.7	45.6	11.49	11.41	10.87
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	504.25	505.26	471.06	41.4	42.0	42.4	12.18	12.03	11.11
Other Durable Goods	473.71	466.47	405.81	42.6	43.8	40.5	11.12	10.65	10.02
Non-Durable Goods	446.93	443.44	425.72	37.4	36.8	36.7	11.95	12.05	11.60
Food & Kindred Products	415.89	409.64	416.43	41.3	40.2	38.1	10.07	10.09	10.93
Printing & Publishing	468.50	467.46	453.47	35.6	35.2	35.4	13.16	13.28	12.81
Other Non-Durable Goods	377.78	367.43	335.60	42.4	41.1	40.0	8.91	8.94	8.39
Total Production Workers		Mar. '89 43,000			Feb. '89 43,000			Mar. '88 43,300	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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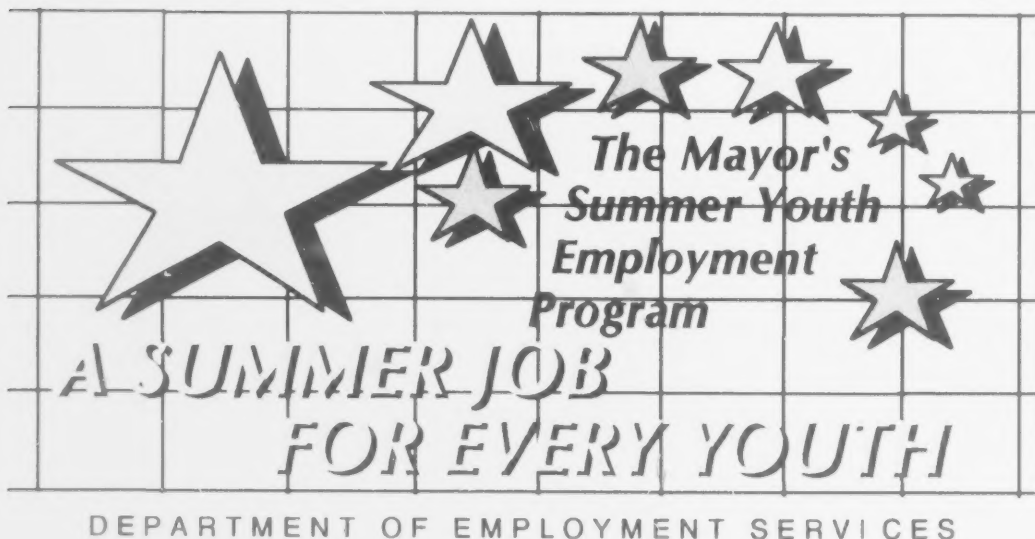
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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR APRIL 1989

JUNE 30, 1989

Unemployment in D.C. Up in April

Area Job Creation 3.8% Over the Year

Labor Force

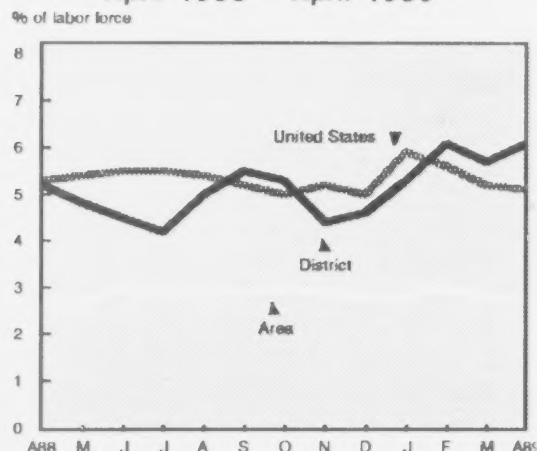
The District

In April, the District's unemployment rate registered 6.1 percent of the labor force. The rate was up both over the month (0.4 point) and over the year (0.9 point). Thus, joblessness in the City seems to be on the upswing. The unemployment rate for all American workers in April was 5.1 percent, down from 5.2 percent in March.

Between March and April, 3,600 District residents left the payrolls of local employers, while 2,300 withdrew from the labor market. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased by 1,200 workers bringing the level of unemployed in the District to 20,100. For the first four months of this year, the City's rate has averaged 5.8 percent vs. 5.3 percent for the same period last year.

Compared to April 1988, there were 12,400 fewer residents in the labor force this April, and 14,900 fewer on payrolls. Over the year, the City's jobless roster increased by 2,500. This

Unemployment Rates
April 1988 - April 1989

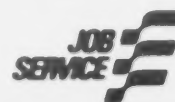


year was the first time since 1982 that the employment of District residents declined between March and April. Similarly, it is the first April since 1983 that the number of unemployed increased between March and April and the unemployment rate moved upward. So clearly, the statistical movements in April were counter

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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of
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Washington
working.**

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1989

JUNE 30, 1989

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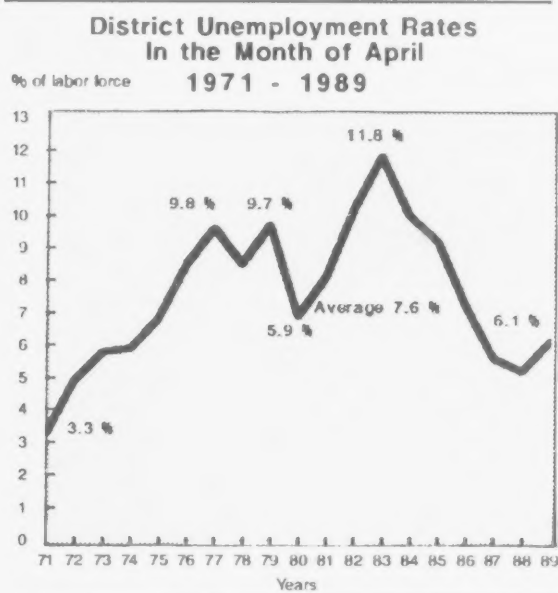
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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

to those of the recent past. Put in perspective, however, the condition of the current labor market is significantly different than that of the early 1980's. The April unemployment rate six years ago (1983) was 11.8 percent, the highest April rate on record, thus nearly double the current 6.1 percent rate. In addition, this April's rate is still substantially below the 18-year average of 7.6 percent for the month. Nevertheless, movements in the District's labor force will have to be closely observed over the next several months for possible changes.



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor market continued to expand in April as 13,500 new workers joined the labor force. As has been the case in recent months, however, the employment expansion of 16,500 exceeded the growth in new workers and unemployment was reduced by 2,900 jobless workers. The net effect of this movement was a further decline in the suburban unemployment to only 2.1 percent of the total suburban labor supply.

The same pattern was observed over the year, as employment expansion exceeded the growth of new workers. This interaction pulled the unemployment rate a half of a percentage point lower from 2.6 percent in April 1988 to 2.1 this past April.

Over the past year, 52,200 more suburbanites have found work. This is an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent. The corresponding growth in the labor force was only 2.4 percent—accounting for the decline in unemployed people living in the suburbs and the continuation in the tightening of the labor supply.

For the Area, the improvement in the labor supply represented by the increase of unemployment in the District was offset somewhat by the larger decline in the unemployed pool of suburban workers. Still Area employers should have better results in their efforts to recruit workers from the District. With unemployment at only 2.7

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Apr. a/ 1989	Mar. b/ 1989	Apr. b/ 1988
District of Columbia	6.1	5.7	5.2
Calvert County	3.6	4.2	4.7
Prince Georges County	3.2	3.1	3.9
Charles County	2.6	2.7	3.0
Frederick County	2.5	3.4	3.3
Montgomery County	2.2	2.2	2.7
Alexandria City	1.9	2.2	2.1
Stafford County	1.8	2.1	2.4
Prince William County	1.6	2.0	1.8
Arlington County	1.6	1.9	1.8
Falls Church City	1.5	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	1.4	1.7	1.7
Manassas City	1.3	1.7	1.8
Fairfax City	1.3	1.5	1.7
Loudoun County	1.2	1.6	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.1	1.3	1.1

a/ Preliminary

b/ Revised

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
April 1989^a

	Apr. b/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1989	Apr. d/ 1988	Mar. d/ 1988	Net Change From	
					Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,500	329,800	339,900	335,600	-2,300	-12,400
Total Employed	307,400	311,000	322,300	318,100	-3,600	-14,900
Total Unemployed	20,100	18,900	17,600	17,400	+1,200	2,500
Unemployment Rate ^e	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	+0.4	0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,902,300	1,888,800	1,857,600	1,846,700	13,500	44,700
Total Employed	1,861,900	1,845,400	1,809,700	1,801,900	16,500	52,200
Total Unemployed	40,400	43,300	47,900	44,900	-2,900	-7,500
Unemployment Rate ^e	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	-0.2	-0.5
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,229,800	2,218,600	2,197,500	2,182,300	11,200	32,300
Total Employed	2,169,300	2,156,400	2,132,000	2,120,000	12,900	37,300
Total Unemployed	60,500	62,200	65,500	62,300	-1,700	-5,000
Unemployment Rate ^e	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	-0.1	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

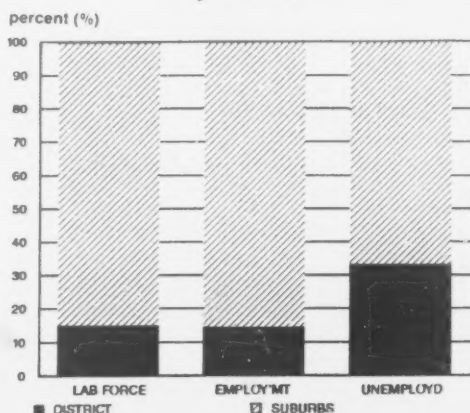
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percent of the labor force, however, the Washington Area continues to have one of the tightest labor markets in the nation.

As of April, about two-thirds of the unemployed lived in the suburbs and one-third lived in the

District. At the same time last year, the relationship was about a quarter in the District and three quarters beyond the District line. So the proportion of the jobless living in the City has increased over the year and the proportion living in the suburbs has decreased.

**Labor Force Distribution
in the Washington Area
April 1989**



**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1988 & April 1989**

	Labor Force	Employed APRIL 1989	Unemployed
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.7	14.2	33.2
Suburbs	85.3	85.8	66.8
MARCH 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.1	26.9
Suburbs	84.5	84.9	73.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,721 in April 1989—down 1,054 claimants from March. In April, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 28 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 18 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants in April up from 10.4 weeks reported in March. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 9.9 weeks to 10.7 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.1 weeks to 10.5 weeks. In April 1988, the average duration for males was 10.6 weeks and 9.9 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

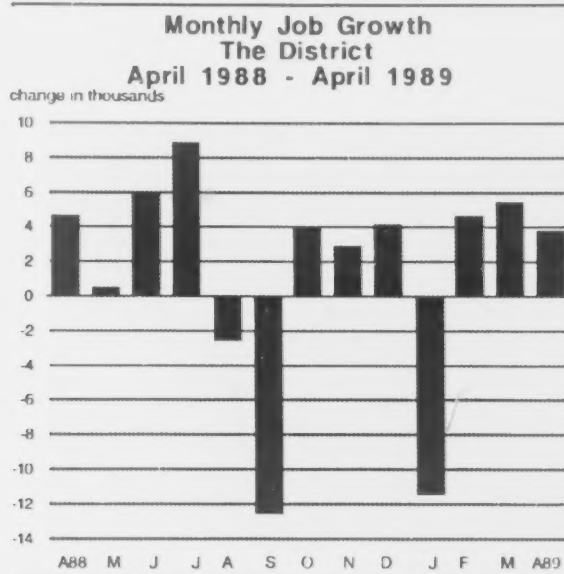
The number of jobs in the District increased by 3,800 for a gain of 0.6 percent between March and April. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains in Services (2,100 jobs) and Wholesale and Retail Trade (1,300 jobs). The Services growth was primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,200 jobs), while the Trade growth occurred in Eating and Drinking Places (1,000 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in Federal Government (500 jobs) was offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.1 percent for a gain of 13,800 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.0 percent, generating 12,100 jobs and accounting for 88 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer, Services, contributed 10,800 jobs and accounted for 78 percent of all

new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,000 jobs), All Other Services (2,600 jobs) and Legal Services (2,100 jobs). An additional 1,600 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with a gain in Federal Government (2,400 jobs) partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.6 percent for a gain of 8,500 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains primarily in Construction (4,400 jobs), Services (3,200 jobs) and Retail Trade (900 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the growth in Construction and all of the Retail Trade growth, while 53 percent of the Services growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

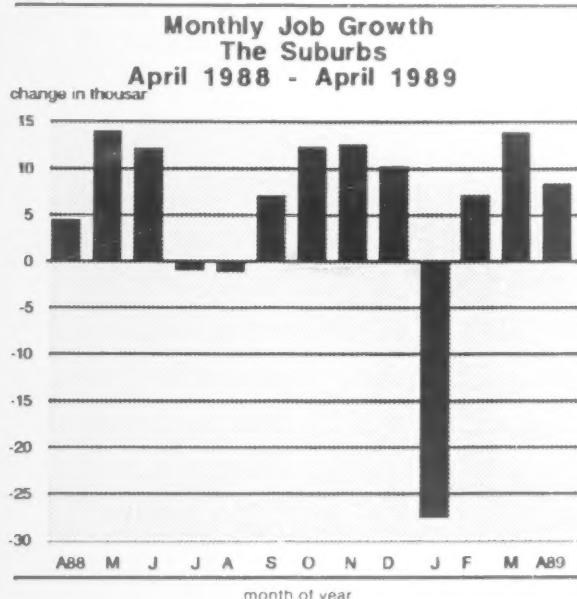
The public sector lost 600 jobs with declines in both Federal Government (400 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 83 percent of the public sector job loss.

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.6 percent for a gain of 67,800 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 3.1 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 82 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (25,300 jobs) and Construction (9,700 jobs), responsible for 63 percent of private sector growth. Seventy-nine percent of the Services growth and 87 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 62



percent of the growth in Trade (*8,800 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities 8,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,300 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (800 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 4.1 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,200 jobs between March and April for an increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector was responsible for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (5,400 jobs), Construction (4,400 jobs) and Trade (2,100 jobs).

The public sector declined by 0.1 percent with a decrease in State and Local Government (900 jobs).

Over the year (April 1988 to April 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.8 percent for a gain of 81,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, generating 67,800 jobs and producing 83 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (36,100 jobs), was responsible for 53 percent of all new private sector jobs. Strong growth also occurred in Trade (10,500 jobs), Construction (9,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (8,600 jobs). Significant private sec-

Continued on page 8

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- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Apr. b/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1988	Apr. b/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1988
TOTAL	684.7	680.9	670.9	2,224.7	2,212.5	2,143.1
Total Private Sector	410.2	406.2	398.1	1,642.1	1,629.1	1,574.3
Total Government	274.5	274.7	272.8	582.6	583.4	568.8
Manufacturing	16.1	16.1	16.5	86.6	86.8	87.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	41.7
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.7	19.3
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.3	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	45.4	45.7
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.6	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.1	13.1	13.0	34.8	35.1	34.4
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	N/A
Construction	13.3	13.2	13.7	147.0	142.6	137.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.6	25.3	25.1	111.4	111.0	102.8
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	53.6	53.2	46.0
All Transportation	9.7	9.5	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.7	52.8	52.7	51.8
Trade	66.2	64.9	64.6	434.6	432.5	424.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.3	9.1	76.9	77.0	77.4
Retail	56.8	55.7	55.6	357.7	355.5	346.7
General Merchandise	4.4	4.4	4.5	40.9	41.5	39.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.5	47.5	45.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.0	38.8	39.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	27.3	27.6
Eating & Drinking Places	28.4	27.4	27.4	115.2	113.2	110.7
All Other Retail	24.1	23.8	23.6	87.9	87.2	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.8	34.5	34.9	130.1	129.1	125.9
Banking	6.7	6.7	7.0	24.4	24.2	23.1
All Other	28.0	27.9	27.9	105.7	104.9	102.8
Services	254.1	252.0	243.3	731.4	726.0	695.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.3	16.0	15.8	37.9	36.7	35.5
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	24.6	24.8	24.8
Business Services	57.6	57.2	53.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.0	5.9	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.2	35.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^a (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Apr. b/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1988	Apr. b/ 1989	Mar. c/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1988
Legal Services	28.2	27.9	26.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.1	33.0	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	78.8	77.6	76.2	668.9	664.5	635.1
Government	274.5	274.7	272.8	582.6	583.4	568.8
Federal Government	218.1	217.6	215.7	359.5	359.5	356.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	223.1	224.0	212.4
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	51.3	52.0	52.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.1	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

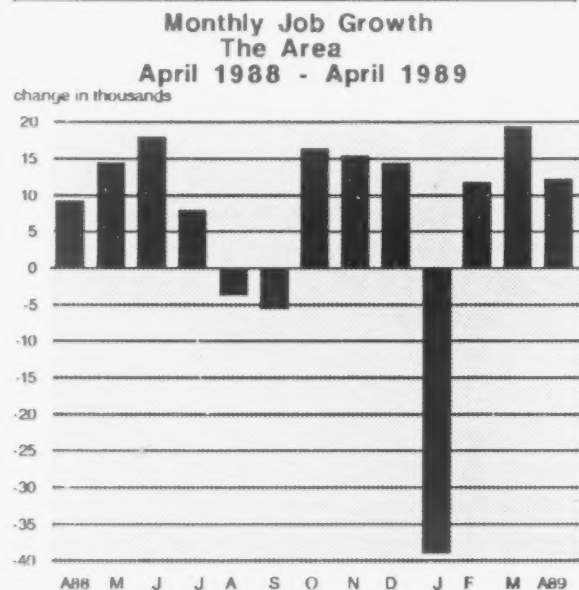
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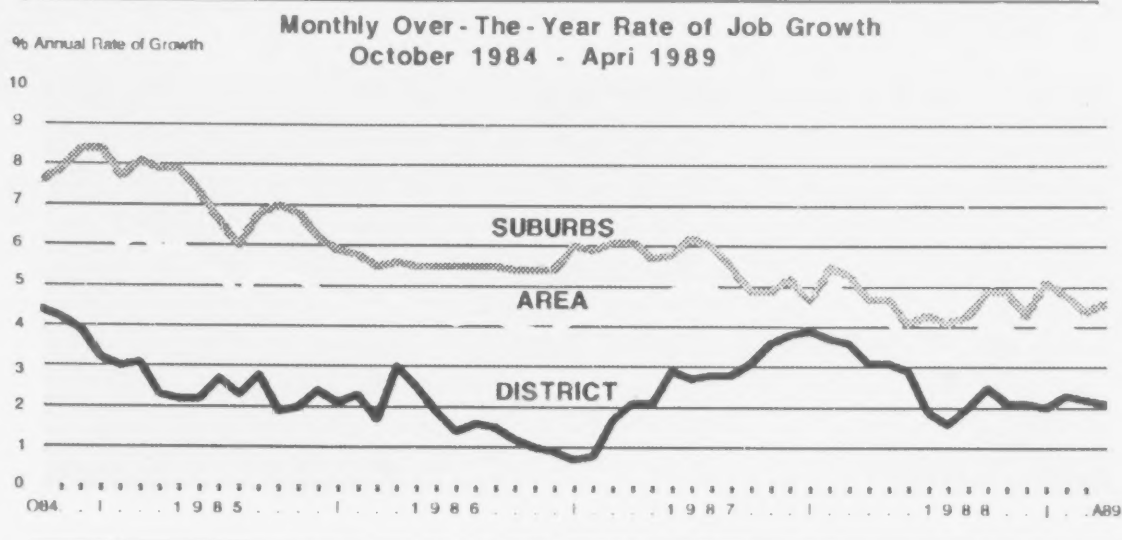
tor growth was also generated by Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent with growth of 5.0 percent in State and Local Government (10,700 jobs) and 0.9 percent in Federal Government (3,100 jobs).

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 54 months, (October 1984 to April 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between April 1988 and April 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.8 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.6 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 54-month long-term average of 5.9 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.1 percent, slightly below its 54-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April 1984 and April 1985, to 81,600 between April 1988 and April 1989. Over the past year, 67,800 new jobs were added to the Subur-

ban economy and 13,800 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.8 percent vs. 3.1 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to April 1989

The Area

Average 54 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.8%

The Suburbs

Average 54 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.6%

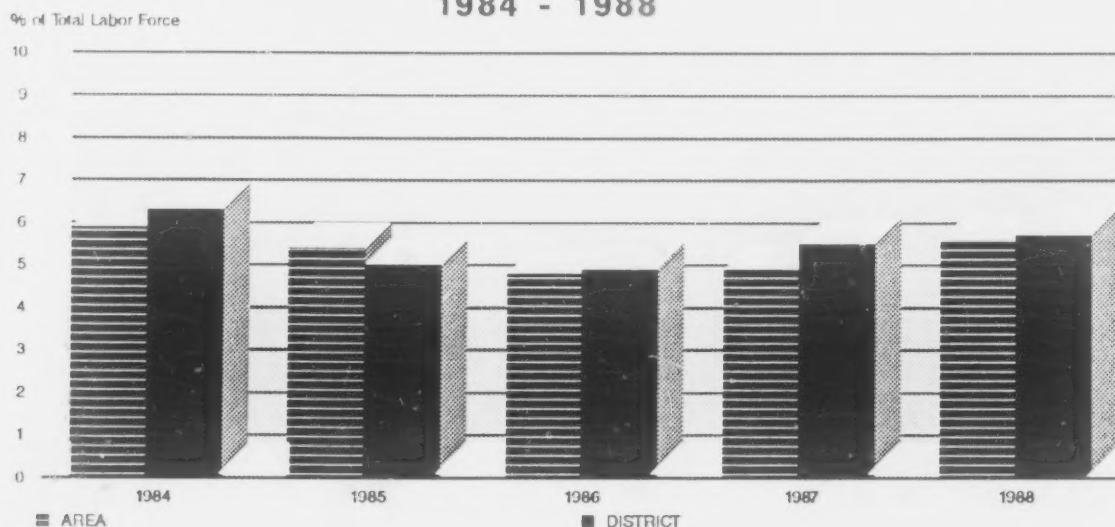
The District

Average 54 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.1%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

The Self-Employed in the Washington Area and the District

The Self Employed As A Percent Of The Labor Force The Washington Area & The District 1984 - 1988



The Current Population Survey (CPS)¹ divides workers into three classes: (1) wage and salary workers, (2) the self-employed and (3) unpaid family workers. By far the largest number of workers are classified in the wage and salary category, followed by the self-employed and a small number of unpaid family workers. In the Washington Area and the District, the following is the class-of-worker distribution for 1988:

Classes-of-Workers

The Washington Area & The District

1988

(Annual Averages—In Thousands)

	Area	District
Total Experienced Workers	2,108	333
Wage & Salary Workers	1,991	314
Self-Employed Workers	117	19
Unpaid Family Workers	1	NA

¹The CPS is the monthly household survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and used by BLS to estimate monthly national unemployment. The CPS sample in the District and the Area is too small to provide usable monthly estimates, however, annual averages from the CPS are useful in analysis of yearly changes and demographics of the labor force.

This study focuses on the self-employed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines the self-employed as being, "Those persons who work for profit or fee in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm² Thus, in the Washington Area the self-employed probably include many professionals such as doctors, dentists, accountants, private duty nurses, and real estate salespersons, as well as, carpenters, plumbers, electricians, cab drivers, and street vendors. The data are annual averages from the Current Population Survey.

Self-Employed Trends 1984-1988

In 1988, the self-employed labor force in the Washington Area numbered 117,000 individuals and in the District 20,000. This was 5.6 percent of all Area workers and 5.7 percent of all District workers.

Over the 5-year study period, self-employment

²Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, May 1989 page 160.

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

in the Washington Area increased by about 13,000 workers, but as a proportion of all workers, it actually declined from 5.9 percent in 1984 to 5.6 percent last year (1988). The reason being the total labor force increased more rapidly (20.5 percent) than did the self-employed labor force (12.5 percent). For the first three years of the study (1985 through 1987), the self-employed actually declined from 104,000 in 1984 to 101,000 in 1987. During 1988, however, the number of self-employed increased by 16,000 or 15.8 percent.

For each year of the study, annual average unemployment among Area's self-employed remained very low, ranging from a high of 1.8 percent in 1984 to a low of 1.3 percent last year. Unemployment among the Area's self-employed averaged about 2,000 in 1988 or only about 3 percent of all the 63,000 unemployed Area residents.

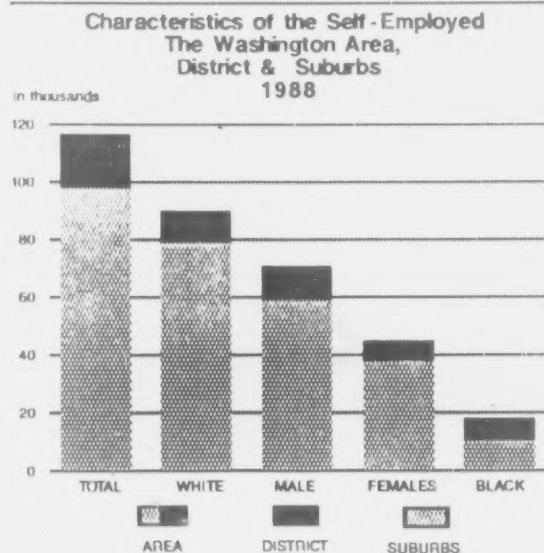
In the District, the general pattern over the 5 years was essentially the same as across the Area, but in the City the self-employed labor force actually declined by 1,000 workers, a loss of about 5.0 percent. This contrasts with a 5.7 percent gain in the total labor force. So as proportion of all District workers, the self-employed fell from 6.3 percent of all District workers in 1984 to 5.7 percent last year.

Like in the Area, the annual unemployment rate among the self-employed in the District was relatively low for all 5 years. However, because of the small CPS sample, the estimation of the number of unemployed self-employed failed BLS publication standards due to sampling error. Nevertheless, unpublished monthly data from the Survey indicates that for the past ten years, unemployment among the self-employed in the District experienced fairly large monthly swings both up and down. These monthly shifts tended, however, to balance out over the year and resulted in low annual rates. So, while unemployment among the self-employed in the District is low over the year, it is subject to a relatively wide monthly variation, probably re-

flecting the seasonal nature of many of the businesses of the self-employed, such as street vending and other tourist related activities.

Demographics Of The Self-Employed (1988)

Of the 117,000 Area self-employed in 1988, about 77 percent were white and 61 percent were males. Within the total labor force, whites comprised about 71 percent and males 53 percent. Thus, the self-employed tended to be slightly more white (+7 percent) and more male (+8 percent) than the labor force itself. Conversely, women were underrepresented by about 8 percentage points and blacks by nearly 10 percentage points.



In the District, the self-employed also tended to be primarily white (57.9 percent) and male (63 percent). By contrast, females in the District represented 51 percent of the labor force, but only 37 percent of the self-employed. Blacks comprised an even larger 63 percent of all workers, but only 42 percent of the self-employed, a difference of over 20 percentage points. Interestingly, the data indicates that most of the black self-employed workers live in the suburbs (10,000 suburbanites vs. 8,000 District residents). So both in the Area and the District, women and blacks are significantly underrepresented among the self employed.

Continued on page 12

OBSERVATIONS

The self-employed in the Area represent only a small proportion of all workers, but also a declining proportion. Growth of the self-employed has not kept pace with the general growth in the labor force. In fact, self-employment actually showed a small decline among

District residents. Annual unemployment among the self-employed tends to be low, but monthly data indicates that it swings widely throughout the year. The self-employed tend to be predominantly white and male with significant underrepresentation among women and blacks, even within the District.

**The Self-Employed in the Washington Area and the District
1984-1988
(in thousands)**

THE AREA	Total Experienced	Self-Employed			
	Labor Force	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate
1984	1749	104	103	2	1.8
1985	1823	98	96	2	1.6
1986	1991	96	94	1	1.4
1987	2041	101	99	2	1.6
1988	2108	117	115	2	1.3

THE DISTRICT	Total Experienced	Self-Employed			
	Labor Force	Labor Force	Employ- ment	Unemploy- ment	Rate
1984	315	20	19	1	3.4
1985	317	16	16	*	2.5
1986	324	16	16	*	1.9
1987	330	18	17	*	0.9
1988	333	19	19	*	1.9

*Data does not meet publication standards.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey.

**Characteristics of the Self-Employed
The Washington Area & The District
1988
(in thousands)**

	The Area		The District	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	117	100.0	19	100.0
White	90	76.9	11	57.9
Black	18	15.4	8	42.1
Male:	71	60.7	12	63.2
White	57	48.7	6	31.6
Black	10	8.5	6	31.6
Female:	45	38.5	7	36.8
White	33	28.2	5	26.3
Black	9	7.7	2	10.5

Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data from the Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In March 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 256 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between February and March. The March rate fell 0.2 percentage point to 2.8 percent. This was the thirteenth lowest of all 256 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.8 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was up from 3.2 percent in February to 3.3 percent in March. A year ago, Boston's rate was also 3.0 percent. The Washington and Boston Area have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a March rate of 3.9 percent same as February's. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was also 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.4 percent jobless rate down from 4.5 percent recorded in February. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.9 percent.

Of the 256 metropolitan areas for which March data are available, 92 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 4 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-three areas had rates below 4 percent, while 21 had rates exceeding 8 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	March	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.8	2.9
2. San Francisco, CA	3.0	3.5
3. Boston, MA	3.3	3.0
4. San Diego, CA	3.3	3.0
5. Philadelphia, PA	3.4	4.3
6. Newark, NJ	3.4	4.4
7. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.6	3.5
8. Los Angeles, CA	3.7	4.4
9. Oakland, CA	3.8	4.6
10. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.9	3.2
11. Milwaukee, WI	4.0	4.5
12. Indianapolis, IN	4.2	5.6
13. Nashville, TN	4.4	4.2
14. Portland, OR	4.4	5.2
15. New York, NY	4.4	4.2
16. Baltimore, MD	4.4	4.9
17. Cincinnati, OH	4.5	6.3
18. Seattle, WA	4.6	5.3
19. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	6.5
20. Columbus, OH	4.7	6.2
21. Sacramento, CA	4.8	5.5
22. Phoenix, AR	4.8	4.9
23. Cleveland, OH	4.9	7.3
24. Dallas, TX	5.0	6.4
25. Memphis, TN	5.1	5.0
26. Kansas City, MO	5.1	5.1
27. Atlanta, GA	5.1	5.0
28. Salt Lake City, UT	5.3	5.6
29. Oklahoma City, OK	5.3	5.8
30. Houston, TX	5.5	7.8
31. Chicago, IL	5.5	6.9
32. Jackson, MS	5.6	5.3
33. Buffalo, NY	5.7	5.5
34. Miami, FL	5.7	5.1
35. Birmingham, AL	5.8	5.7
36. St. Louis, MO	6.0	6.3
37. Montgomery, AL	6.0	5.8
38. Louisville, KY	6.4	7.0
39. Denver, CO	6.7	6.7
40. Detroit, MI	6.8	8.3
41. New Orleans, LA	8.2	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates

States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 5.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-second lowest jobless rate in the country. This was the same standing as February. Virginia's rate at 4.1 percent was down from the 4.5 percent posted in February. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.2 percent to 4.0 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-second and forty-third, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 3.8 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Fourteen states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in West Virginia (2.6 percentage points), Ohio (2.2 points), and Louisiana and Texas (both 2.0 points). There were over-the-year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more in the District of Columbia and four states—Alabama, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Rhode Island.

Eight states had March unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.7 percent), Connecticut (3.0 percent), and North Carolina (3.2 percent). Four states had rates over 8 percent—Louisiana (9.6 percent), Alaska (9.5 percent), Mississippi (8.5 percent), and West Virginia (8.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 5.7 percent) had the tenth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch below the February standing. In March, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.3 percent down from 6.6 percent in February. A year ago, the average rate was 7.6 percent, same as February 1988. There were thirteen cities including the District of Columbia with rates at 6 percent or below. Baltimore's rate at 6.9 percent was up from the 6.8 percent posted in Feb-

ruary. In March 1988, the Baltimore rate was 7.6 percent.

Detroit posted the highest jobless rate at 10.2 percent. Three other cities recorded jobless rates above 8 percent—Buffalo (8.1 percent), New Orleans (8.4 percent) and Gary (9.9 percent). The lowest rates were in San Francisco and Boston, 3.5 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. Eight cities (San Francisco, Boston, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, New York, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Columbus) had jobless rates between 3 and 5 percent.

Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-two reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary 4.9 percent, Cleveland 3.3 percent, Houston 2.5 percent, Dayton 2.4 percent, and Cincinnati 2.2 percent. Three central cities reported over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the District of Columbia posting the largest—0.5 percent. New York's rate was unchanged over the year.

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MAYOR'S
SUMMER YOUTH
EMPLOYMENT
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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	March	
	1989*	1988
1 San Francisco, CA	3.5	4.2
2 Boston, MA	3.6	3.4
3 Los Angeles, CA	4.1	5.0
4 Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	6.1
5 New York, NY	4.6	4.6
6 Milwaukee, WI	4.7	5.8
7 Philadelphia, PA	4.7	5.8
8 Columbus, OH	4.9	6.2
9 Cincinnati, OH	5.3	7.5
10. District of Columbia	5.7	5.2
11 Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	6.1
12 Dallas, TX	5.8	7.4
13 Houston, TX	5.8	8.3
14 Chicago, IL	6.8	8.5
15 Baltimore, MD	6.9	7.6
16 Newark, NJ	6.9	9.0
17 Miami, FL	7.0	6.3
18 Atlanta, GA	7.1	7.7
19 Dayton, OH	7.6	10.0
20 Cleveland, OH	7.6	10.9
21 Birmingham, AL	7.9	8.2
22 St. Louis, MO	7.9	8.2
23 Buffalo, NY	8.1	7.7
24 New Orleans, LA	8.4	10.1
25 Gary, IN	9.9	14.8
26 Detroit, MI	10.2	11.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Department Participates in Pilot Project to Improve Area's Automated Job Bank

The Department of Employment Services is engaged in a major pilot program with four other states in the Mid-Atlantic Region to test the feasibility of computer-assisted self-search and self-referral to job opportunities throughout the Region.

In Phase I of the Multi-State Job Bank pilot, jobseekers will conduct their own independent search through a user-friendly computer system called "Job Net" which lists job information from the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Locally, computer terminals will be housed in all eight of the

Department's employment centers with plans to eventually include large public facilities such as shopping malls and libraries.

In the initial 18-month phase, the applicant self-search system will allow jobseekers to conduct their own job search with employers, without the direct involvement of Departmental staff, unless such assistance is requested.

The automated Job Bank is a free service of the Department of Employment Services. Employers interested in listing jobs should call 724-3785.

Employers!

If you're interested in filling job openings, call the Department of Employment Services, EMPLOYER SERVICES CENTER and ask about:

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PRE-SCREEN APPLICANTS to match their qualifications with your requirements

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We call this service POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It gets positive results, it's effective, and it costs you nothing!

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We're here to help YOU. Call the Employer Services Center at 639-1601, or 1602 and ask about POSITIVE RECRUITMENT. It works!

Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Unemployment Insurance Activities April 1989

Initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken by the District of Columbia totaled 2,500 in April 1989. This total compares with 2,750 taken in March of this year, and represents a 6 percent monthly decline. This marks the third year in a row when April claims ran counter to established trends for the first month of a calendar quarter. The first month of the quarter is the beginning of a new base period for determining the level of benefits for unemployment compensation, and claims tend to increase. This increase usually comes from claimants who are eligible in a prior period, but who opt to wait until the month when the base period changes to take advantage of a higher benefit.

Likewise, all other measures, with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount and the number of final payments, took a monthly plunge. The number of weeks claimed, the number actually compensated, and the total benefit outlay each decreased approximately 11 percent. The April benefit payout was \$6.4 million, and is the lowest on record this year. The low point last year was \$5.3 million in October.

The April average weekly benefit amount, while not declining, rose only less than half a percentage point over the month to \$196.77. This measure may be stabilizing early this year following the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount in January of this year, along with an accompanying higher scale of benefits.

Compared to April of last year, all measures increased except initial claims and the number of first payments. This was almost the exact opposite of the April 1988 situation when all measures decreased from the previous year except the average weekly benefit amount. The greatest relative change this year, as expected, is in the total benefit outlay.

The January-April 1989 experience compared to the previous year almost exactly mirrors the comparison for the April and March experience of 1989—a decline in most of the measures. The exception in the 4-month experience is an increase in the number of final payments—and it was only slight.

The total benefit outlay through April 1989 is \$27.0 million—up 6 percent from last year.

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oriented employees. Our business
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VIP Services

- Reduced recruitment costs
- Proficiency Testing
- High quality referrals

Employer Services Center

- Recruitment Assistance
- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1989

	Apr 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	% Change From	
				Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
State UI Program ^a					
Initial Claims Taken	2,409	2,595	2,526	-7.2	-4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,308	35,247	31,455	-11.2	-0.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,730	33,951	29,509	-12.4	+0.7
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,753,437	\$6,583,756	\$5,340,411	-12.6	+7.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$193.52	\$193.92	\$180.98	-0.2	+6.9
Number of First Payments	1,313	1,730	1,429	-24.1	-8.1
Number of Final Payments	785	787	774	-0.3	+1.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,789	9,298	8,777	-5.5	+0.1
Federal Program ^b					
Initial Claims Taken	144	129	104	+11.6	+38.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,415	2,545	1,943	-5.1	+24.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,701	2,772	1,814	-2.6	+48.9
Total Benefits Paid	\$628,377	\$627,232	\$360,794	+0.2	+74.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$232.65	\$226.27	\$198.89	+2.8	+17.0
Number of First Payments	177	189	111	-6.3	+59.5
Number of Final Payments	63	60	57	+5.0	+10.5
Total Beneficiaries	803	772	536	+4.0	+49.8
Ex-Servicepersons Program ^c					
Initial Claims Taken	35	30	70	+16.7	-50.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	268	296	416	-9.5	-35.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	203	221	296	-8.1	-31.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$39,676	\$41,917	\$58,782	-5.3	-32.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$195.45	\$189.67	\$198.59	-3.0	-1.6
Number of First Payments	24	20	27	+20.0	-11.1
Number of Final Payments	15	12	15	+25.0	+0.0
Total Beneficiaries	69	65	94	+6.2	-26.6
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,588	2,754	2,700	-6.0	-4.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,991	38,088	33,814	-10.8	+0.5
Weeks of Unemployment compensated	32,634	36,944	31,619	-11.7	+3.2
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,421,490	\$7,252,905	\$5,759,987	-11.5	+11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$196.77	\$196.32	\$182.17	+0.2	+8.0
Number of First Payments	1,514	1,939	1,567	-21.9	-3.4
Number of Final Payments	863	859	846	+0.5	+2.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,661	10,135	9,407	-4.7	+2.7

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for April 1989 rose \$10.72. Average Weekly Hours showed a slight increase of .2 hour. Average Hourly Earnings were up 21 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$59.41. Weekly hours increased 4.0 hours, as Hourly Earnings went up 29 cents due to overtime. Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies reported an increase in the proportion

of higher paid employers causing Weekly Earnings to rise \$8.56. The Hourly Earnings went up 30 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products reflects an increase in Weekly Earnings of \$11.76. Weekly Hours rose slightly .3 hour and Hourly Earnings rose 21 cents because of overtime. Other Non-Durable Goods reported an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees which caused Weekly Earnings to rise \$10.86 and Hourly Earnings to rise 41 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area April 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Manufacturing	474.81	464.09	437.97	39.9	39.7	39.0	11.90	11.69	11.23
Durable Goods	493.31	484.63	437.83	42.6	42.4	41.5	11.58	11.43	10.55
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	558.99	499.58	511.90	47.9	43.9	46.2	11.67	11.38	11.08
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	507.53	498.97	461.85	40.7	41.0	41.2	12.47	12.17	11.21
Other Durable Goods	471.37	474.82	409.25	42.2	42.7	40.6	11.17	11.12	10.08
Non-Durable Goods	459.56	446.56	425.72	37.7	37.4	36.7	12.19	11.94	11.60
Food & Kindred Products	427.65	415.89	416.43	41.6	41.3	38.1	10.28	10.07	10.93
Printing & Publishing	481.82	468.14	453.47	36.2	35.6	35.4	13.31	13.15	12.81
Other Non-Durable Goods	388.64	377.78	335.60	41.7	42.4	40.0	9.32	8.91	8.39
 Total Production Workers		Apr. '89 43,100			Mar. '89 43,100			Apr. '88 43,400	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark

W A S H I N G T O N , D . C .



DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

∞ THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES <X><X>

DATA FOR MAY 1989

JULY 1989

D.C. Rate in May Declines to 5.5%

Area Jobs Expanding at 3.6%

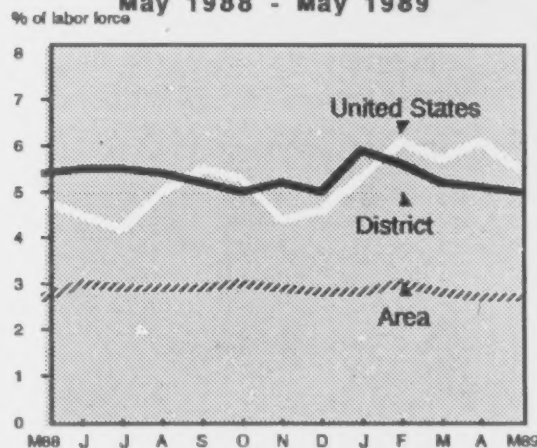
Labor Force

The District

The unemployment rate in the District declined sharply from 6.1 percent in April to 5.5 percent in May. On the other hand, unemployment among suburbanites increased slightly from 2.1 percent in April to 2.3 percent in May. As a result of the offsetting movements in the District and the suburbs, the unemployment rate for the Washington Area remained unchanged at 2.7 percent of the labor force. The unemployment rate (unadjusted) for all American workers in May was 5.0 percent, down from 5.1 percent in April.

During the month of May, the District's labor force contracted by 2,300 workers with all of the decline coming from the unemployment rolls as the number of working residents remained unchanged over the month. This May's activity reflects a very strong historical seasonal pattern in the District. In every year for the past twelve years, the size of the District's labor force has declined between April and May. This pattern seems to coincide with the completion of the spring

Unemployment Rates
May 1988 - May 1989

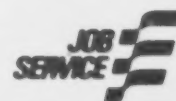


semester at the City's colleges and universities. When school ends, students return to their hometowns or otherwise change, at least temporarily, their local labor force attachment. In eleven of the past twelve years, District employment also has declined in May. Thus, this year's relative employment stability in May is an encouraging sign for future months.

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

**The
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1989

JULY 1989

Contents

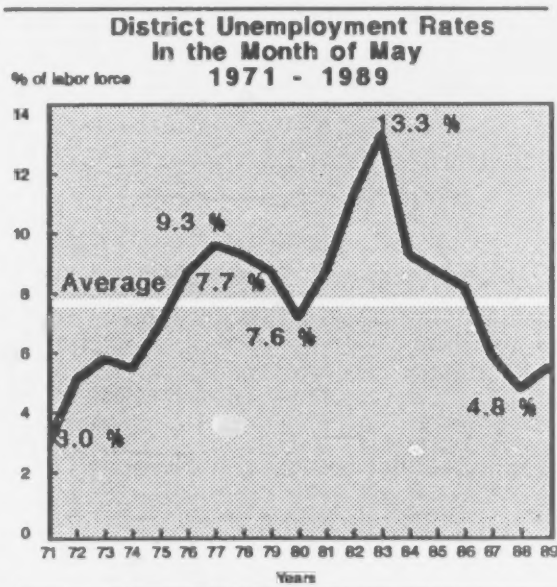
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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

Compared to May 1988, the labor market status of District residents has deteriorated somewhat. This year, there were 8,400 fewer residents in the labor force and 10,200 fewer working. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased over the year by 1,700 workers and the rate increased by seven-tenths of a percent. Last year's May unemployment rate of only 4.8 percent was exceptionally low. The lowest recorded in the City in seventeen years. Except for last May, the May's unemployment rate is the lowest for the month since 1974 when the rate was also 5.5 percent. While the District's unemployment rate is up over the year, in a historical perspective, it is one of the lowest in the past 15 years.



The Area & Suburbs

In contrast to the 2,300-person decline in unemployment in the District, joblessness among suburbanites increased in May by 3,000. For the first time in many months, the local economy was unable to absorb all the new suburban workers. During May, the suburban labor force added 11,800 workers, but only 8,800 were added to payrolls. As a result, the suburban unemployment

increased two tenths of a percent to 2.3 percent of the labor force. Even though the suburban rate increased, it still represents an extremely low rate indicating a continuation of a labor shortage among workers living in the suburbs.

Over the year, 56,500 suburbanites joined the job market, but suburban employment expanded even more (61,100). Thus, the already small pool of available jobless suburban residents was further drained as the level of suburban unemployment fell by 4,500, and the rate declined from 2.6 percent of the labor force in May 1988 to 2.3 percent this past May.

For the Area as a whole, the May decrease in unemployment in the District nearly offset the increase in the suburbs, resulting in a very slight 700-person increase in the Area's total pool of unemployed. Thus, the Area's jobless rate remained at 2.7 percent.

Over the year, the Area's labor force grew by 48,100 or 2.2 percent. As has been the case for

Continued on page 4

Unemployed Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May a/ 1989	Apr. b/ 1989	May b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.5	6.1	4.8
Calvert County	4.1	3.6	4.9
Prince Georges County	3.3	3.2	4.0
Frederick County	2.7	2.5	3.2
Charles County	2.7	2.5	3.3
Montgomery County	2.4	2.2	2.8
Alexandria City	2.0	1.9	1.9
Fairfax City	1.7	1.3	1.5
Arlington County	1.7	1.6	1.6
Stafford County	1.7	1.7	2.0
Manassas City	1.6	1.3	1.5
Prince William County	1.6	1.6	1.7
Fairfax County	1.5	1.4	1.6
Falls Church City	1.5	1.5	2.0
Loudoun County	1.3	1.2	1.5
Manassas Park City	1.0	1.1	1.3

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

**Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1989^{a/}**

	May b/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1989	May d/ 1988	Apr. d/ 1988	Net Change From	
					Apr. 1989	May 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	325,100	327,400	333,500	339,900	-2,300	-8,400
Total Employed	307,300	307,300	317,500	322,300	—	-10,200
Total Unemployed	17,800	20,100	16,100	17,600	-2,300	1,700
Unemployment Rate e/	5.5	6.1	4.8	5.2	-0.6	0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,914,400	1,902,600	1,857,900	1,857,600	11,800	56,500
Total Employed	1,871,100	1,862,300	1,810,000	1,809,700	8,800	61,100
Total Unemployed	43,300	40,300	47,800	47,900	3,000	-4,500
Unemployment Rate e/	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.2	-0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,239,500	2,230,000	2,191,400	2,197,500	9,500	48,100
Total Employed	2,178,400	2,169,600	2,127,500	2,132,000	8,800	50,900
Total Unemployed	61,100	60,400	63,900	65,500	700	-2,800
Unemployment Rate e/	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	—	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

sometime, the employment expansion of 50,900 or 2.4 percent was larger than the increase in the labor supply. Thus, the pool of jobless workers contracted from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent thereby producing one of the tightest major labor markets in the nation.

Over the year, the suburbs had small gains and the District small losses in the relative shares of the Area's labor force and employment. However, the District increased its share of the Area's unemployed workers from 25.2 percent in May of 1988 to 29.1 percent in May of this year. Still, 7 of every 10 unemployed persons in the Washington Area lives in the suburbs, although the suburban unemployment rate is only 2.3 percent and the

District's is 5.5 percent. This means that the District continues to have a disproportionately larger share of a very small supply of potential area workers.

**Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1989 & May 1988**

	Labor Force	Employed May 1989	Unemployed
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.5	14.1	29.1
Suburbs	85.5	85.9	70.9
		May 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.2	14.9	25.2
Suburbs	84.8	85.1	74.8

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,982 in May 1989—down 1,338 claimants from April. In May, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 18 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants in May up from 10.5 weeks reported in April. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.5 weeks to 11.2 weeks, while that for females also increased from 10.4 weeks to 10.6 weeks. In May 1988, the average duration for males was 10.7 weeks and 9.7 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 1,000 for a gain of 0.1 percent between April and May. The public sector accounted for all of the growth with a gain in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (400 jobs).

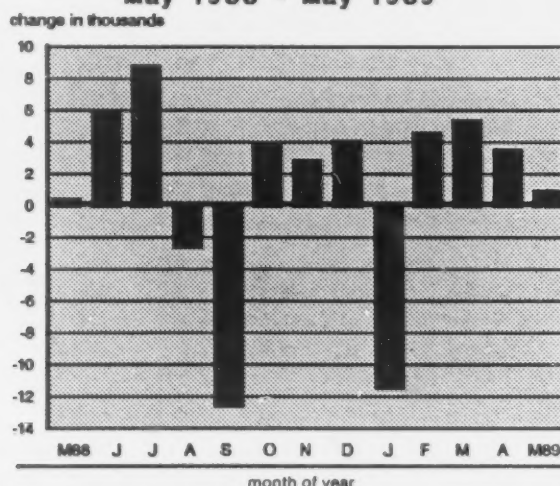
The private sector declined by 100 jobs with losses primarily in Services (600 jobs) offsetting growth in Retail Trade (700 jobs). Seasonal losses in All Other Services (1,500 jobs), partially mitigated by a gain in Business Services (800 jobs), were responsible for the loss in Services, while the Trade growth occurred in Eating and Drinking Places (500 jobs).

Over the year (May 1988 to May 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.1 percent for a gain of 14,100 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 3.1 percent, generating 12,400 jobs and accounting for 88 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed

11,200 jobs and accounted for 79 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (3,900 jobs), All Other Services (2,600 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs) and Health Services (1,200 jobs). An additional 1,700 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent with gains in Federal Government (2,400 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
May 1988 - May 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.7 percent for a gain of 11,100 jobs between April and May. The private sector accounted for 73 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (3,000 jobs), Trade (2,300 jobs) and Construction (1,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 80 and 61 percent of the respective growth in Services and Trade as well as two-thirds of the Construction growth.

The public sector gained 3,000 jobs with growth in both State and Local Government (1,600 jobs) and Federal Government (1,400 jobs). Seventy-three percent of the public sector growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Over the year (May 1988 to May 1989), subur-

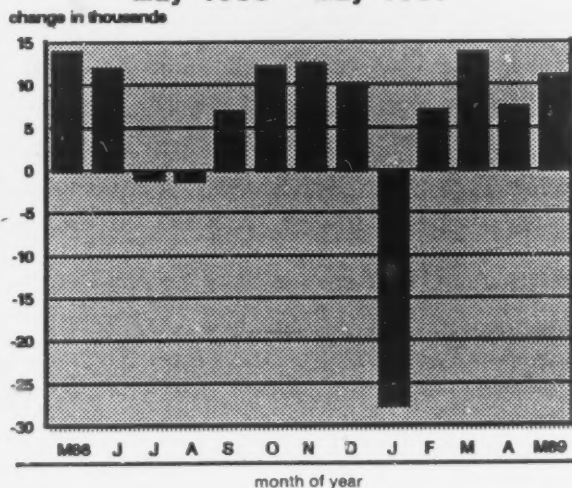
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ban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a gain of 64,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.0 percent accounting for 69 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.7 percent.

The private sector accounted for 81 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (25,200 jobs), Trade (8,100 jobs) and Construction (8,000 jobs), responsible for 80 percent of private sector growth. Seventy-nine percent of the Services growth and 86 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did 53 percent of the Trade growth. The Virginia suburbs were also respon-

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
May 1988 - May 1989**



sible for 77 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,500 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) and a gain in Federal Government (2,000 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 4.1 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,100 jobs between April and May for an increase of 0.5 percent. The private sector was responsible for two-thirds of the growth with gains primarily in Trade (2,900 jobs), Services (2,500 jobs) and Construction (1,500 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.7 percent with gains in both Federal Government (2,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (May 1988 to May 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.6 percent for a gain of 78,100 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.1 percent, generating 64,200 jobs and producing 82 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (36,400 jobs), was responsible for 57 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,300 jobs). Strong growth also occurred in Construc-

Continued on page 8

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Department of
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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May b/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1989	May. c/ 1988	May b/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1989	May c/ 1988
TOTAL	685.5	684.5	671.4	2,235.7	2,223.6	2,157.6
Total Private Sector	409.9	410.0	397.5	1,648.6	1,640.5	1,584.4
Total Government	275.6	274.5	273.9	587.1	583.1	573.2
Manufacturing	16.1	16.1	16.5	86.6	86.5	87.4
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.4	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.7	19.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.3	19.2	19.1
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.2	45.8
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.7	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.1	34.8	34.8	34.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Construction	13.1	13.2	13.5	148.5	147.0	140.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.5	25.6	25.3	110.5	109.9	103.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.7	52.1	46.8
All Transportation	9.8	9.7	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.8	15.8	52.8	52.8	52.0
Trade	66.9	66.2	65.2	437.4	434.5	427.7
Wholesale	9.3	9.4	9.0	76.9	76.8	77.4
Retail	57.5	56.8	56.1	360.5	357.7	350.3
General Merchandise	4.5	4.4	4.5	41.5	41.1	39.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.1	47.5	46.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.1	39.2	39.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.3	27.2	27.6
Eating & Drinking Places	28.9	28.4	28.0	116.0	114.9	113.3
All Other Retail	24.2	24.0	23.7	88.6	87.8	84.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34.8	34.8	34.8	130.5	130.0	126.2
Banking	6.7	6.7	7.0	24.4	24.4	23.2
All Other	28.0	28.0	27.8	106.1	105.6	103.0
Services	253.4	254.0	242.2	733.8	731.3	697.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.4	16.2	15.9	38.6	37.8	36.0
Personal Services	3.9	4.1	4.0	23.4	24.6	23.6
Business Services	58.3	57.6	54.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.0	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.3	36.1	35.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May b/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1989	May c/ 1988	May b/ 1989	Apr. c/ 1989	May c/ 1988
Legal Services	28.2	28.2	26.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.1	33.0	32.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	77.2	78.7	74.6	671.8	669.0	637.8
Government	275.6	274.5	273.9	587.1	583.1	573.2
Federal Government	219.6	218.1	217.2	362.8	360.0	358.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	224.3	223.2	214.8
State & Local Gov. Except						
Public Transportation	50.9	51.3	51.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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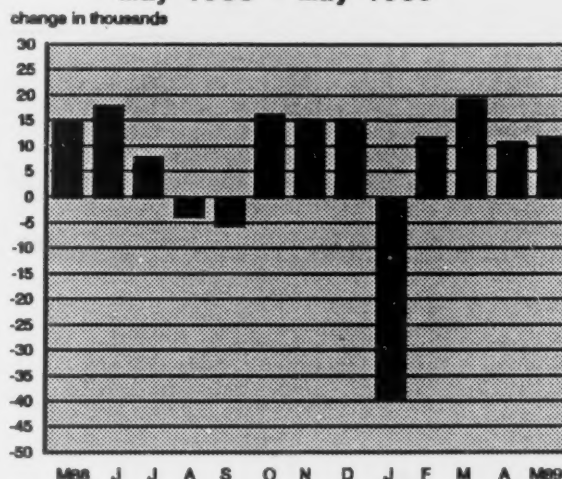
tion (7,700 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (6,800 jobs) which registered growth rates of 5.5 and 6.6 percent, respectively.

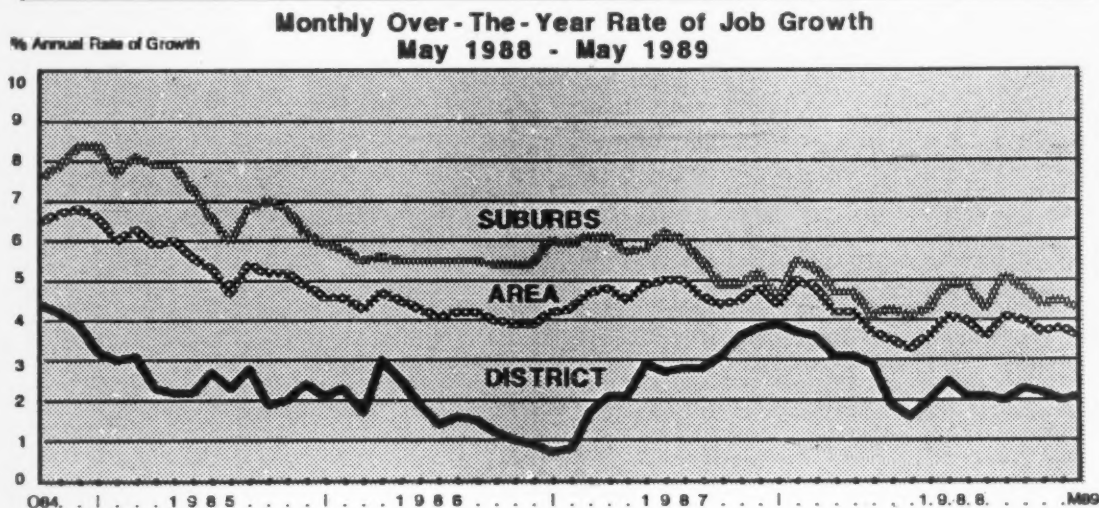
The public sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent with growth of 4.4 percent in State and Local Government (9,500 jobs) and 1.2 percent in Federal Government (4,400 jobs).

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Monthly Job Growth The Area May 1988 - May 1989





Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 55 months, (October 1984 to May 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between May 1988 and May 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.6 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 55-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.1 percent, slightly below its 55-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985, to 78,100 between May 1988 and May 1989. Over the past year, 64,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 14,100 in the District. The

Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.6 percent vs. 2.9 percent for the U.S. economy).

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to May 1989

The Area

Average 55 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
Current month	3.6%

The Suburbs

Average 55 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.3%

The District

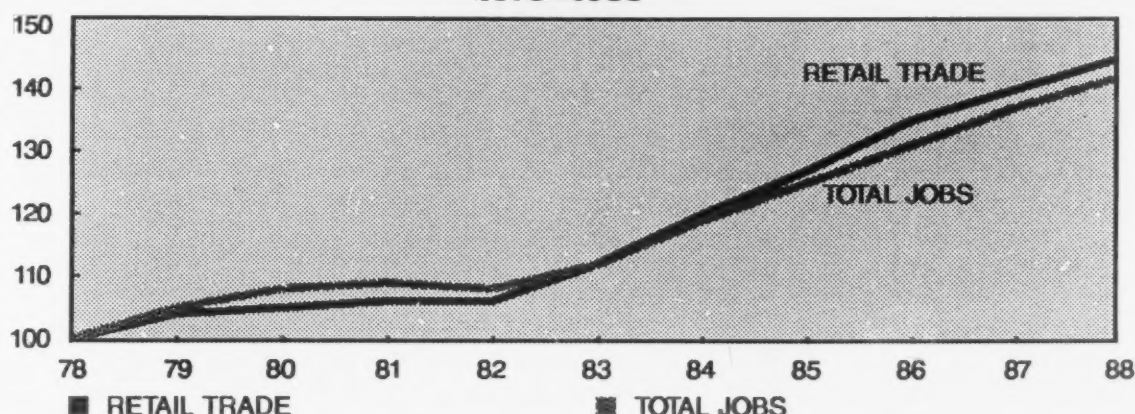
Average 55 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.1%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:

RETAIL TRADE

**Total and Retail Trade Job Growth
The Washington Area
1978 -1988**

Index (100 = 1978)



From time-to-time the LMIR unit provides profiles of job growth in Washington Area industries. This study profiles Retail Trade for the period 1978 to 1988. The data are annual employment averages from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, commonly referred to as "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment By Place of Work" or simply, the "Establishment Survey."

Retail Jobs in the Washington Area: 1978-1988

Over the past decade, the retail trade industry has added 109,600 new jobs to the Washington Area's economy, bringing the total employed in the industry in 1988 to 352,700. This growth was a 45.1 percent increase in jobs over the 10-year period, or about 4.5 percent per year. The retail growth rate was slightly higher than the growth for all Area jobs (42.0 percent). New retail jobs accounted for about 17.1 percent of all the 639,800 new Area jobs. However, this strong retail growth did not substantially alter the industry's proportional share of total Area jobs. In 1978, the industry represented 15.9 percent of the total pool of Area jobs, and in 1988—16.3 percent, an increase of only four tenths of a percentage point.

By contrast, retail jobs in the national economy between 1978 and 1988 increased by 31.8 percent, or at a less rapid rate than similar local jobs.¹ However, national retail employment constituted 18.1 percent of all U.S. jobs in 1988. Although, local retail jobs grew faster than those across the nation, the local retail employment sector is smaller than its national counterpart.

Cyclical Pattern in Retail Jobs

Annual retail job growth in the Area over the past decade was uneven. The industry showed a strong cyclical response to the national recessions of the early 1980s. At the beginning of the decade, the industry's annual growth rate slowed from 3.6 percent in 1979 to 1.9 percent in 1981, and negative growth of 1.5 percent in 1982. These years are parallel to the national economic recessions. In 1983, the Area's retail industry began a post recessionary job expansion which peaked in 1984 with an annual growth of 7.4 percent, or 20,200 new jobs. Since 1984, annual

¹National data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1989 and the Supplement to Employment and Earnings, August 1988.

Continued on page 11

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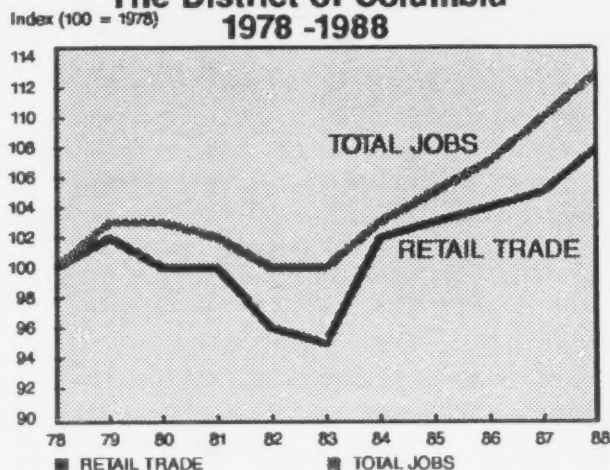
retail employment growth has been gradually slowing. In 1988, the rate was 3.6 percent, or the same as 1978 and about half its 1984 peak year. By comparison, jobs in retail trade across the nation in 1988 grew by 3.8 percent, or just slightly faster than those in the local economy.

Components of Area Retail Job Growth.

Within the local retail trade industry the largest subcomponent is eating and drinking places. Over 112,700 Washington Area residents worked in bars and restaurants in 1988. These restaurant jobs accounted for a third of all Area retail jobs, up from 29.7 percent 10 years earlier. Also over the last decade, the number of people working in apparel stores experienced a very rapid expansion of 11,100 new workers—a growth rate of 66.1 percent, the fastest growth in all of retail trade. Food stores added 16,400 employees, and produced a growth rate which was also more rapid (54.1 percent) than the industry's (45.1 percent). In addition, one of the largest and most rapid growths occurred among a variety of miscellaneous retailers (drug stores, liquor stores, book stores, jewelry stores, florists, furniture stores, appliance stores, etc.) This collection of different types of retailers added 33,000 jobs over the study period, a growth rate of 63.0 percent, making it the second fastest growing local retail group, both numerically and relatively.

Two other retail industries in the Area produced relatively slow growth. Auto dealers and service stations, while adding 8,200 employees, grew at a subindustry rate of 26.5 percent, or about 2.7 percent a year. However, general merchandise stores, including department stores, added only 500 new jobs in 10 years, for only 1.2 percent growth for the whole period. As a result, general merchandise stores declined from 16.6 percent of all Area retail jobs in 1978 to only 11.6 percent in 1988. Nationally, general merchandise stores also have been a slow growth industry. Between 1978 and 1987, this national industry only grew by 6.3 percent over the full 9 years, or about 0.7 percent a year. This pattern reflects the strong trend toward merchandise specialization in retailing over the past decade.

Total and Retail Trade Job Growth The District of Columbia 1978 -1988



Retail Jobs in the District

In the District, the retail industry added 4,300 new jobs over the last ten years, an 8.3 percent increase. Retail employment in the City in 1988 totaled 55,900. This relatively slow rate of retail growth contrasts with a ten year job creation of 12.9 percent, or 76,800 new jobs for all industries in the District. As a result, retail jobs declined from 8.7 percent of all City jobs in 1978 to 8.3 percent in 1988. From a regional perspective, the industry in the District dropped from 21.2 percent of all Area retail jobs in 1978 to 15.9 percent in 1988. The District's share of retail jobs is, however, very similar to the District's share of the Area's total population (16.8 percent).

POPULATION AND RETAIL JOBS—1988

	Population*	Retail Jobs
Area	3,747,610	352,700
District	628,600	55,900
% D.C.	16.8	15.8

*Population for the District is for 1987.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Economic Trends in Metropolitan Washington 1983-1988, May 1989.

Continued on page 12

As was the case in the Area, retail job growth in the District was not even across the study period. In the early part of this decade, the District's retail industry produced 4 years (1980-1983) of negative growth, followed by a large expansion (7.3 percent) in 1984 and smaller growth through 1988. Thus, the industry in the District registered in the earlier years a decline reflecting the national recessions and layoffs in the Federal government. In two years (1983 & 1988), the District's retail growth rate was larger than the average rate for all industries.

Within the District's retail industry the only strong growth component has been eating and drinking places. Over the 10-year study period, this industry added 6,000 new jobs representing a 27.9 percent expansion. This was in excess of the District's overall job expansion of 12.9 percent. Like in the Area, however, the general merchandise segment of retail trade did not contribute to job growth. In fact over the 10 years, general merchandise stores in the District lost 3,300 jobs, a decline of 42.3 percent. Some of this loss represents the transfer of headquarters operations of department stores from the District to suburban locations. All other retail trade industries in the District registered only marginal growth of 1,600 jobs, or 7.2 percent. A

little more than half the overall job growth of 12.9 percent.

Observations

For the Area, retail trade has been a strong growth component over the past 10 years, but its relative share of jobs among Area industries changed very little. In the District, the industry only contributed marginally to job growth. The industrial star within retail trade, both in the Area and the District, has been bars and restaurants. On the other hand, general merchandising stores, including department stores, have made almost no contribution to job growth, either from the perspective of the Area or the District. This reflects a strong shift to specialization in retailing and a shift to small shops with limited product lines. This shift also reflects a national trend in retail jobs as well. While the District has lost ground in terms of its relative share of retail jobs, the current distribution is in line with the District's relative share of Area population. By its nature, retail trade growth has a strong relationship with population growth. Where populations are growing the tendency is for retail trade to increase. Where populations are stable, retail trade tends to be stable. Thus, one should expect additional retail growth in the Area, but more limited growth in the District.

Total & Retail Trade Employment The Washington Metropolitan Statistical Area 1978-1988 (annual averages-in thousands)

	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL RETAIL	GEN. MDSE.	FOOD	AUTO.	APPAREL	EATING & DRINKING	MISC.
1978	1524.8	243.1	40.4	30.3	31.0	16.8	72.2	52.4
1979	1602.0	251.8	41.3	30.1	29.8	17.9	76.8	55.9
1980	1657.8	255.6	39.8	32.7	28.5	18.1	76.9	58.4
1981	1645.8	260.4	39.1	33.2	28.5	19.0	82.0	58.5
1982	1698.6	257.6	37.5	34.3	28.0	19.1	81.6	57.1
1983	1701.5	271.5	36.2	36.2	29.5	19.9	88.5	61.1
1984	1805.4	291.7	36.3	39.4	31.9	21.2	96.4	66.4
1985	1906.3	309.1	38.4	41.0	34.4	23.0	99.8	72.6
1986	1987.9	327.2	38.5	44.9	37.0	24.9	104.4	77.5
1987	2080.1	340.3	36.9	44.8	38.5	27.2	110.4	82.4
1988	2164.0	352.7	40.9	46.7	39.2	27.9	112.7	85.4

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.

**Total & Retail Trade Employment
The District of Columbia
1978-1988**
(annual averages-in thousands)

	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL RETAIL	GEN. MDSE.	EATING & DRINKING	OTHER
1978	596.3	51.6	7.8	21.5	22.3
1979	612.5	52.5	7.5	22.5	22.8
1980	616.1	51.8	6.7	22.7	22.4
1981	611.0	51.7	6.3	23.5	21.8
1982	597.9	49.7	5.9	22.8	21.0
1983	596.6	49.1	5.1	23.0	20.9
1984	613.8	52.7	5.1	25.8	21.8
1985	629.0	53.2	5.0	26.0	22.3
1986	640.0	53.6	4.8	25.9	23.0
1987	655.6	54.1	4.1	26.8	23.2
1988	673.1	55.9	4.5	27.5	23.9

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. Current Employment Statistics (CES) program.



The Department of Employment Services
District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry Jr., Mayor

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. As usual, the Washington Area's jobless rate declined slightly between March and April. The April rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 2.7 percent. This was the fifteenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.0 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was down from 3.3 percent in March to 3.1 percent in April. A year ago, Boston's rate was 2.5 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted an April rate of 3.2 percent down from 3.9 percent recorded in both February and March. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.4 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.2 percent jobless rate down from 4.4 percent recorded in March. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 4.9 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which April data are available, 56 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 24 had increases of that magnitude. Seventy-one areas had rates below 4 percent, while 26 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	APRIL	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.7	3.0
2. Boston, MA	3.1	2.5
3. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.2	3.4
4. Indianapolis, IN	3.3	4.5
5. Philadelphia, PA	3.4	3.6
6. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.4
7. Milwaukee, WI	3.5	3.8
8. Newark, NJ	3.8	3.2
9. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.0
10. San Diego, CA	3.9	4.0
11. Nashville, TN	4.1	4.3
12. Cincinnati, OH	4.1	5.1
13. Baltimore, MD	4.2	4.9
14. Portland, OR	4.3	5.0
15. Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	5.5
16. Los Angeles, CA	4.3	4.3
17. Oakland, CA	4.4	4.4
18. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.9
19. Cleveland, OH	4.4	5.6
20. Seattle, WA	4.5	4.9
21. Oklahoma City, OK	4.5	5.0
22. Phoenix, AR	4.5	5.1
23. Salt Lake City, UT	4.8	5.2
24. Kansas City, MO	4.8	5.1
25. Memphis, TN	4.9	5.0
26. St. Louis, MO	5.2	6.0
27. Atlanta, GA	5.2	5.4
28. Sacramento, CA	5.2	5.2
29. Louisville, KY	5.3	6.5
30. Chicago, IL	5.3	6.9
31. Jackson, MS	5.4	4.8
32. Dallas, TX	5.6	5.6
33. Birmingham, AL	5.6	5.6
34. New York, NY	5.7	3.6
35. Montgomery, AL	5.7	5.7
36. Detroit, MI	5.9	7.4
37. Miami, FL	5.9	5.6
38. Houston, TX	6.1	6.7
39. Denver, CO	6.1	5.9
40. Buffalo, NY	6.6	4.2
41. New Orleans, LA	8.4	8.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 6.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate in the country. This was up considerably from March. Virginia's rate at 3.3 percent was down from the 4.1 percent posted in March. Maryland's rate was also down from 4.0 percent to 3.8 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-second and forty-seventh, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 3.8 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Ten states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Alaska (2.4 percentage points), West Virginia (2.2 points), and Kentucky (1.8 points). There were over-the-year increases of more than 0.5 percentage point in the District of Columbia and eight states. New York experienced the greatest increase (2.2 percentage points), followed by Mississippi (1.3 points) and Vermont (1.1 points).

Twelve states had April unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were New Hampshire (2.7 percent), Nebraska (2.8 percent), and Connecticut and Delaware (both 2.9 percent). Four states had rates higher than 8 percent—Louisiana (9.6 percent), Arkansas (8.7 percent), Alaska (8.5 percent), and West Virginia (8.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 6.1 percent) had the eleventh lowest jobless rate. This was one notch above the March standing. In April, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.1 percent down from 6.3 percent in March. A year ago, the average rate was 6.8 percent. There were ten cities with rates at 6 percent or below. The District at 6.1 percent was only a fraction above.

Baltimore's rate at 6.6 percent was down from the 6.9 percent posted in March. In April 1988, the Baltimore rate was 7.8 percent.

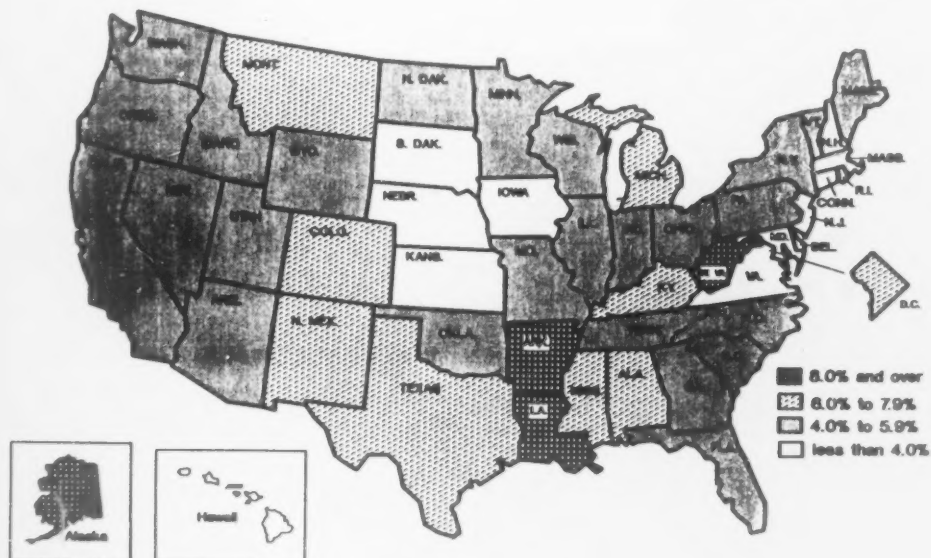
Surprisingly, there were no double digit jobless rates in April. This is the third time in four months, that no double digit rates were reported. Buffalo recorded the highest jobless rate at 9.3 percent. Three other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Gary (8.0 percent), New Orleans (8.6 percent) and Detroit (8.7 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston (3.6 percent), Pittsburgh (4.0 percent), and San Francisco (4.1 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, seventeen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (3.6 percent) and Detroit (2.0 percent). Seven central cities reported over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the largest increases in Buffalo (3.3 percent), and New York (2.1 percent). Dallas and Birmingham jobless rates remained unchanged over the year.



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Unemployment Rates by State, April 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	April	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	3.6	3.1
2. Pittsburgh, PA	4.0	5.1
3. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.2
4. Milwaukee, WI	4.4	5.0
5. Columbus, OH	4.6	4.9
6. Philadelphia, PA	4.6	5.3
7. Los Angeles, CA	4.9	4.8
8. Cincinnati, OH	4.8	6.2
9. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	5.6
10. New York, NY	6.0	3.9
11. District of Columbia	6.1	5.2
12. Dallas, TX	6.5	6.5
13. Houston, TX	6.6	7.2
14. Baltimore, MD	6.6	7.8
15. Dayton, OH	6.9	7.7
16. Cleveland, OH	6.9	8.6
17. Chicago, IL	6.9	8.8
18. Atlanta, GA	7.3	8.2
19. St. Louis, MO	7.3	8.3
20. Miami, FL	7.4	7.0
21. Newark, NJ	7.7	6.8
22. Birmingham, AL	7.8	7.8
23. Gary, IN	8.0	11.6
24. New Orleans, LA	8.6	9.5
25. Detroit, MI	8.7	10.7
26. Buffalo, NY	9.3	6.0

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1989

There were 2,820 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits filed and processed for former District of Columbia workers in May 1989. This amount was 9 percent above last month. In similar fashion, the idle weeks claimed were up 8 percent to 36,770. The weeks actually compensated increased 12 percent over the month. Total benefits paid amounted to \$7.2 million.

Compared to May of last year, all measures increased. The initial claims for benefits rose 5 percent. The weeks claimed and weeks compensated were 12 and 16 percent, respectively, over last May. The benefit outlay soared 24 percent above last year's level. The larger relative increase in the latter was expected because of the legislated rise in the maximum benefit effective January 1989.

During the five-month period from January to May 1988, 15,960 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, the claims dropped 6 percent to 14,980. The other primary workload factors (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) went in opposite directions. Weeks claimed dropped 1 percent to 182,260, while weeks actually compensated climbed to 175,850—3 percent higher. The average weekly benefit amount has risen from \$182 to \$195 during this five-month period from last year, and so has the total benefit outlay—from \$31.1 million to \$34.2 million. This rise is attributable to the combined effects of the increased workload and the rise in the weekly payout. The latter occurred because of the legislated increase in maximum benefit levels beginning in January 1989.

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- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1989

	% Change From				
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	Apr. 1989	May 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,700	2,409	2,529	+12.1	+6.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,788	31,308	30,611	+7.9	+10.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,009	29,730	29,351	+11.0	+12.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,417,729	\$5,753,437	\$5,377,576	+11.5	+19.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$194.42	\$193.52	\$183.22	+0.5	+6.1
Number of First Payments	1,402	1,313	1,368	+6.8	+2.5
Number of Final Payments	947	785	798	+20.6	+18.7
Total Beneficiaries	8,515	8,789	8,412	-3.1	+1.2
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	83	144	110	-42.4	-24.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,656	2,415	1,912	+10.0	+38.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,220	2,701	1,807	+19.2	+78.2
Total Benefits Paid	\$765,305	\$628,377	\$366,443	+21.8	+108.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$237.67	\$232.65	\$202.79	+2.2	+17.2
Number of First Payments	136	177	94	-23.2	+44.7
Number of Final Payments	69	63	61	+9.5	+13.1
Total Beneficiaries	806	803	525	+0.4	+53.5
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	34	35	52	-2.9	-34.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	328	268	459	+22.4	-28.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	243	203	346	+19.7	-29.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$47,807	\$39,676	\$67,547	+20.5	-29.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$196.74	\$195.45	\$195.22	+0.7	+0.8
Number of First Payments	22	24	57	-8.3	-61.4
Number of Final Payments	10	15	15	-33.3	-33.3
Total Beneficiaries	67	69	121	-2.9	-44.6
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,817	2,588	2,691	+8.8	+4.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,772	33,991	32,982	+8.2	+11.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,472	32,634	31,504	+11.8	+15.8
Total Benefits Paid	\$7,230,841	\$6,421,490	\$5,811,566	+12.6	+24.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$198.26	\$196.77	\$184.47	+0.8	+7.5
Number of First Payments	1,560	1,514	1,519	+3.0	+2.7
Number of Final Payments	1,026	863	874	+18.9	+17.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,388	9,661	9,058	-2.8	+3.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.8 percent during the 2-months ended in May to a level of 127.1 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period in May, the CPI-U rose 5.8 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.8 percent from March to May. The May level of 126.6 (1982-84=100) was 6.1 percent higher than the index in May 1988.

The 0.8 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase of 1.4 percent in the 2 months ended in March. Food prices continued to advance and gasoline prices turned up sharply. However, smaller increases were recorded for the apparel and housing components.

The index for food and beverages increased 1.7 percent during the 2 months ended in May. The costs of grocery store foods rose 2.4 percent, reflecting higher prices for poultry, fresh vegetables, and beef. Prices of food consumed away from home rose 0.6 percent, while prices for alcoholic beverages jumped 1.8 percent.

Transportation costs rose 1.3 percent from March to May. Motor fuel prices jumped 8.0 percent, overshadowing a 0.7 percent price decline for new vehicles.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.1 percent between March and May, following an increase of 8.5 percent in the preceding 2-months, a period coinciding with the introduction of spring and summer clothing.

Housing costs rose 0.4 percent from March to May, compared with an increase of 1.4 percent from January to March. Shelter costs continued to advance—up 1.0 percent in the past 2 months—but this increase was partially offset by a 3.6 percent decline in household fuel costs.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs, reflecting higher costs

for professional services and hospital services, rose 0.9 percent. Entertainment costs rose 0.2 percent.

Comparing the local CPI—U with the U.S. city average, the only component for which price increases were higher locally than nationally was food and beverages. Housing, medical care, and other goods and services were just about equal. But price increases were much higher nationally for apparel and upkeep, transportation, and entertainment. The largest difference was in energy where the national increase over the two-month period was 8.5 percent compared to 2.3 percent locally.

Mayor Barry Presents Incentive Awards for Job Training

Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. on July 20, 1989, presented incentive awards grants totalling \$50,000 to five local organizations providing training and job placement for hard-to-employ District residents.

The monetary awards of \$10,000 each recognized five training providers under Department of Employment Services whose performance exceeded standards for serving the hard-to-employ.

The five award recipients, were: The D.C. Association for Retarded Citizens (for the Handicapped individuals); Southeast Vicariate Cluster (for Youth); Woodrow Wilson International Center (for Non-English Speaking); and the Liberation of Ex-Offenders through Employment Opportunities (for Ex-Offenders). The Masonry Institute, which trains the disadvantaged in a broad range of occupations, received the Department's special award as "Best Overall Performer."

**Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)^{a/}**

	Percent Change		
	May 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	123.8	+1.2	+5.4
Washington Area	127.1	+0.8	+5.8
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	126.5	+1.7	+7.3
Housing	128.1	+0.4	+4.7
Apparel & Upkeep	135.7	+0.1	+11.0
Transportation	113.8	+1.3	+5.9
Medical Care	145.4	+0.9	+5.9
Entertainment	126.2	+0.2	-1.0
Other Goods & Services	148.4	+0.9	+9.6
Special Index:			
Energy ^{b/}	93.1	+2.3	+11.0

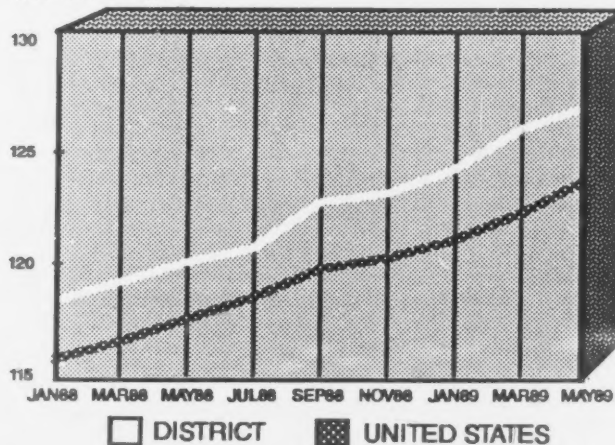
a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted

b/ June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

**Consumer Price Index
United States and District
January 1988 - May 1989**

1982-84 = 100



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for May 1989 decreased \$9.45. Average Weekly Hours dropped .7 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings went down 3 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflects a decrease in Weekly Earnings of \$91.95. Weekly Hours were down 5.9 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 55 cents, all due to complete or partial shutdown or layoffs because of fire, flood, storm, unfavorable wea-

ther, or other accidents or natural phenomena.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products had a wage rate increase. Weekly Earnings increased \$21.04, with Hourly Earnings rising 48 cents. Weekly Hours were up .1 hour. Printing and Publishing reflects a drop in Weekly Earnings of \$6.97. Weekly Hours decreased .2 hour and Hourly Earnings decreased 12 cents. The across-the-board decline was due to less overtime being worked.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1989**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988	May 1989	Apr. 1989	May 1988
Total Manufacturing	464.13	473.58	434.95	39.4	40.1	38.8	11.78	11.81	11.21
Durable Goods	476.94	493.06	434.93	41.8	43.1	40.8	11.41	11.44	10.66
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	467.04	558.99	531.65	42.0	47.9	48.2	11.12	11.67	11.03
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	510.43	507.53	428.27	40.9	40.7	37.9	12.48	12.47	11.30
Other Durable Goods	462.68	470.42	414.91	42.1	43.0	40.4	10.99	10.94	10.27
Non-Durable Goods	454.88	458.06	433.64	37.5	37.7	37.0	12.13	12.15	11.72
Food & Kindred Products	447.86	426.82	431.24	41.7	41.6	39.6	10.74	10.26	10.89
Printing & Publishing	472.32	479.29	462.27	36.0	36.2	35.1	13.12	13.24	13.17
Other Non-Durable Goods	384.61	388.23	335.81	41.4	41.7	42.4	9.29	9.31	7.92
 Total Production Workers		May'89 42,300			Apr. '89 42,300			May '88 43,200	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY JR., MAYOR

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



DATA FOR JUNE 1989

AUGUST 1989

June Jobless Rate Drops To 5.3%

Area Jobs Outpacing U.S. Jobs

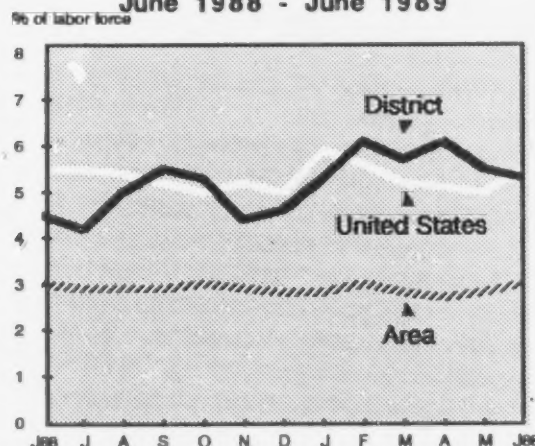
Labor Force

The District

The unemployment rate in the District declined from 5.5 percent in May to 5.3 percent in June. On the other hand, joblessness among suburbanites increased from 2.3 percent in May to 2.6 percent in June. As a result of the offsetting movements in the District and the suburbs, the unemployment rate for the Washington Area increased from 2.8 percent in May to 3.0 in June. The unemployment rate (unadjusted) for all American workers in June was 5.5 percent, up from 5.0 percent in May.

During June, the District's labor force grew by 8,200 new workers reflecting a seasonal increase in summer workers. The size of this increase was comparable to that of the past few years. The number of jobs held by District residents increased by 8,500 or slightly more than the labor force. Thus, the City's unemployment rolls declined marginally by 400 workers and the rate dropped two-tenths of a percentage point to 5.3 percent.

Unemployment Rates
June 1988 - June 1989

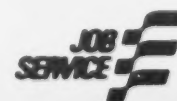


Over the year, however, the labor force status of District residents has changed. Compared to June 1988, there were 2,100 more jobless residents. More significantly, there are 11,100 fewer people with jobs and 9,000 fewer people in the labor force. As a result, the City's unemployment rate is up nearly a percentage point (0.8). For the first six months of the year, the District's jobless rate has averaged 5.7 percent vs. 5.3 percent for

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1989

AUGUST 1989

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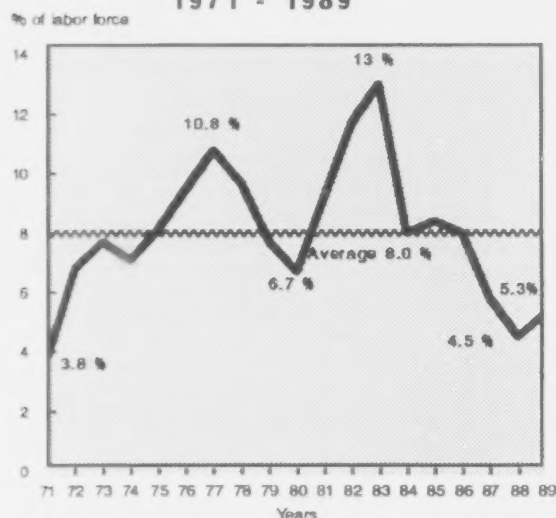
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

the first six months of 1988. These statistics indicate that the job market for District residents is not quite as good this year as last year. The year 1988 proved to be exceptional, however, and produced the lowest District unemployment rate in the past seventeen years. Except for 1988, this year's June rate of 5.3 percent is still the lowest for the month since 1971. Over the past 18 years, the District's unemployment rate in June has averaged 8.0 percent. While the labor market is not as good in 1989, it is much better than most of the years in over a decade and a half.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of June 1971 - 1989



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor market in June was unable to absorb an exceptionally large influx of new workers. As a result, both the level of unemployment and the unemployment rate in the suburbs increased. In June, 49,700 new workers joined the job market. This is substantially more than the 21,500 in June of last year. Only 42,700 of these workers found jobs. Thus, the unemployment rolls for suburban residents increased by 7,100 and the rate advanced by three-tenths of a point. This was the

second month in a row that suburban unemployment increased.

Compared to June 1988, the suburban rate at 2.6 percent remained unchanged. This stability in the rate, however, masks a relatively small increase of 2,200 unemployed people. The change reflects an over-the-year growth of 84,000 persons in the labor force and an increase of 81,800 persons in employment. Thus, yearly employment growth between June 1988 and June 1989 did not absorb all of the labor force growth, but the difference was relatively small thereby having no impact on the suburban jobless rate.

Based on labor market activity in the District and its suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased from 2.8 percent in May to 3.0 percent in June. As a result, there were 6,700 more Area residents unemployed in June than in May. Thus in June, the Area's labor market loosened some-

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June a/ 1989	May b/ 1989	June b/ 1988
District of Columbia	5.3	5.5	4.5
Calvert County	4.2	4.3	5.0
Prince Georges County	4.0	3.4	3.9
Charles County	3.1	2.8	3.3
Frederick County	3.1	2.8	3.0
Montgomery County	2.8	2.4	2.8
Alexandria City	2.1	2.1	2.1
Stafford County	1.8	1.7	2.0
Prince William County	1.8	1.7	1.9
Arlington County	1.8	1.7	1.7
Fairfax City	1.7	1.7	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.6	1.7
Falls Church City	1.7	1.4	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.1	1.6
Manassas City	1.4	1.6	1.5
Loudoun County	1.4	1.3	1.7

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
June 1989^{a/}

	June b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	June d/ 1988	May d/ 1988	Net Change From	
					May 1989	June 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,400	325,200	342,400	333,500	8,200	-9,000
Total Employed	315,800	307,300	326,900	317,500	8,500	-11,100
Total Unemployed	17,500	17,900	15,400	16,100	-400	2,100
Unemployment Rate e/	5.3	5.5	4.5	4.8	-0.2	0.8
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,963,400	1,913,700	1,879,400	1,857,900	49,700	84,000
Total Employed	1,912,300	1,869,600	1,830,500	1,810,000	42,700	81,800
Total Unemployed	51,200	44,100	49,000	47,800	7,100	2,200
Unemployment Rate e/	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	0.3	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,296,800	2,238,900	2,221,800	2,191,400	57,900	75,000
Total Employed	2,228,100	2,176,900	2,157,400	2,127,500	51,200	70,700
Total Unemployed	68,700	62,000	64,400	63,900	6,700	4,300
Unemployment Rate e/	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

what, but at 3 percent the unemployment rate still represents a relatively tight market.

Over the year, 75,000 new Area workers entered the job market. The local economy was able to absorb 94 percent of the growth in jobs. Unemployment increased by 4,300 people, about half living in the District and half living in the suburbs. Compared to June 1988, the District has a slightly smaller proportion of both the Area's labor force and employed workers, but a larger proportion of the unemployed. For the first 6 months of the year, the unemployment rate in the suburbs has averaged 2.3 percent vs. 2.6 for the same period last year. As noted, in the District, the rates were 5.7 this year and 5.3 last year. For the Area, the six-month average in 1989 was 3.0 percent and in 1988, 2.9 percent. Since

January, the suburban labor market seems to be tightening, while loosening a little in the District and the Area.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1989 & June 1988

	Labor Force	Employed June 1989	Unemployed
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.5	14.2	25.5
Suburbs	85.5	85.8	74.5
		June 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.4	15.2	23.9
Suburbs	84.6	84.8	76.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,865 in June 1989—down 1,241 claimants from May. In June, 53 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 25 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 21 percent of the claimants.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.6 weeks for all claimants in June, same as in May. Over the month, the duration for males increased from 11.0 weeks to 11.3 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.5 weeks to 9.8 weeks. In June 1988, the average duration for males was 10.7 weeks and 9.8 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 7,300 for a gain of 1.1 percent between May and June. The private sector was responsible for 36 percent of total growth with a gain of 2,600 jobs concentrated primarily in Services (1,500 jobs). Within the Services industry, seasonal growth in Legal Services (1,500 jobs) coupled with an increase in Business Services (900 jobs) offset a seasonal decline in All Other Services (1,400 jobs). Hotels and Lodging Places also contributed to the Services growth with a gain of 400 jobs, primarily reflecting the opening of a new hotel.

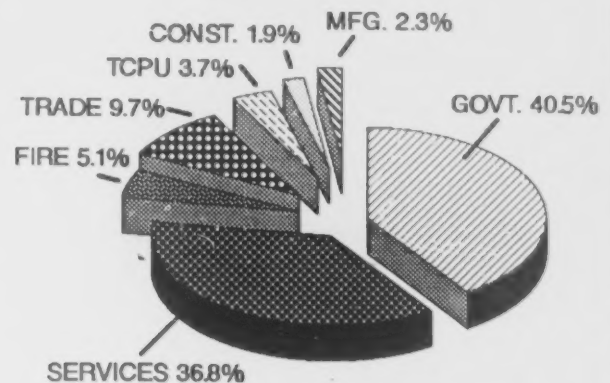
The public sector grew by 4,700 jobs as a result of seasonal growth in Federal Government.

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), the number of District jobs increased 2.3 percent for a gain of 15,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.3 percent, generating 13,300 jobs and accounting for 86 percent of total growth. The leading job producer Services, contributed 11,700 jobs and accounted for three-fourths of

all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,100 jobs), All Other Services (2,500 jobs), Legal Services (2,100 jobs) and Health Services (1,500 jobs). An additional 2,000 private sector jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent with gains in Federal Government (2,500 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Industrial Distribution The District June 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased 0.9 percent for a gain of 14,000 jobs between May and June. The private sector accounted for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (6,100 jobs), Trade (2,900 jobs) and Construction (2,400 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 62 and 79 percent of the respective growth in Services and Construction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 55 percent of the Trade growth.

In the public sector, growth in Federal Government (2,500 jobs) was offset by a seasonal loss in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 72 percent of the Federal Government growth, while the Maryland

Continued on page 6

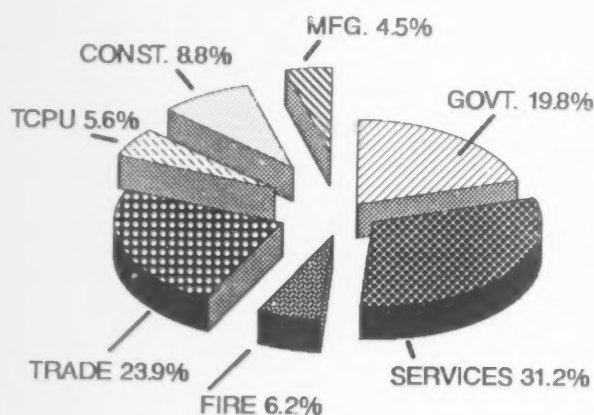
Continued from page 5

suburbs were entirely responsible for the decline in State and Local Government.

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.6 percent for a gain of 69,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.3 percent accounting for 69 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.9 percent.

The private sector accounted for 77 percent of all new suburban jobs with the major job producers, Services (24,000 jobs), Trade (9,700 jobs) and Construction (8,600 jobs), were responsible for 80 percent of private sector growth. Eighty-six percent of the Services growth and 85 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia

Industrial Distribution The Suburbs June 1989



suburbs, while 57 percent of the Trade growth was attributable to the Maryland suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 79 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,500 jobs). In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (12,900 jobs) and an increase in Federal Government (3,200 jobs) produced growth of 5.5 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 21,400 jobs between May and June for an increase of 1.0 percent. The private sector was responsible for 84 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (7,700 jobs), Trade (3,100 jobs) and Construction (2,700 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.6 percent with gains in Federal Government (7,200 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs).

Over the year (June 1988 to June 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for a gain of 84,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.1 percent, generating 66,300 jobs and contributing 78 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job producer, Services (35,700 jobs), was responsible for 54 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (11,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs). Strong growth was also registered by Construc-

Continued on page 8

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Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988
TOTAL	692.8	685.5	677.3	2,260.1	2,238.7	2,175.6
Total Private Sector	412.5	409.9	399.2	1,669.6	1,651.6	1,603.3
Total Government	280.3	275.6	278.1	590.5	587.1	572.3
Manufacturing	16.1	16.1	16.5	86.7	86.4	87.9
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.4	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.6	19.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	19.3	19.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.0	46.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.7	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.1	35.0	34.7	34.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	13.5	13.2	14.0	151.6	148.9	143.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.7	25.5	25.5	113.0	111.0	105.7
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.1
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	54.6	53.1	47.9
All Transportation	9.9	9.8	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	15.7	15.8	53.3	52.8	52.7
Trade	67.1	66.9	65.1	441.6	438.5	429.9
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.1	76.9	76.9	76.8
Retail	57.7	57.6	55.9	364.7	361.6	353.1
General Merchandise	4.4	4.5	4.1	42.3	41.5	39.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.8	48.0	46.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.5	39.1	39.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.2	27.6
Eating & Drinking Places	29.0	28.9	28.0	118.4	117.4	114.7
All Other Retail	24.2	24.2	23.8	88.4	88.4	84.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.2	34.8	35.0	132.7	130.7	128.0
Banking	6.8	6.7	7.0	24.7	24.4	23.7
All Other	28.4	28.1	28.0	108.1	106.2	104.3
Services	254.8	253.3	243.1	742.8	735.1	707.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.7	16.3	15.8	39.5	38.9	36.3
Personal Services	4.0	3.9	4.0	23.6	23.6	23.8
Business Services	59.3	58.4	55.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.1	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.2	36.2	34.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988	Jun. b/ 1989	May c/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1988
Legal Services	29.8	28.3	27.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.2	33.1	32.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.7	77.1	73.2	679.7	672.6	647.0
Government	280.3	275.6	278.1	590.5	587.1	572.3
Federal Government	224.3	219.6	221.8	369.7	362.5	364.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	220.9	224.6	208.3
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	50.8	50.9	51.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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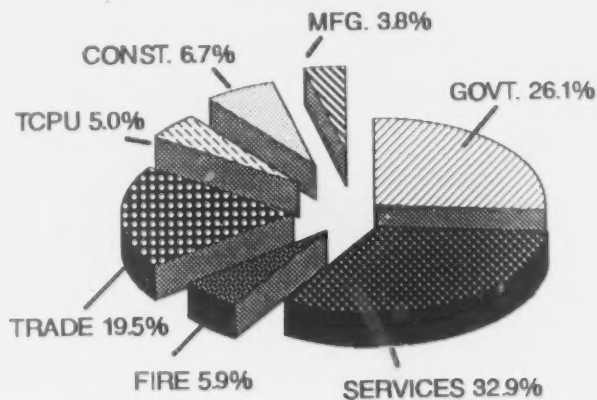
tion (8,100 jobs) and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (7,300 jobs) which registered growth rates of 5.6 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively.

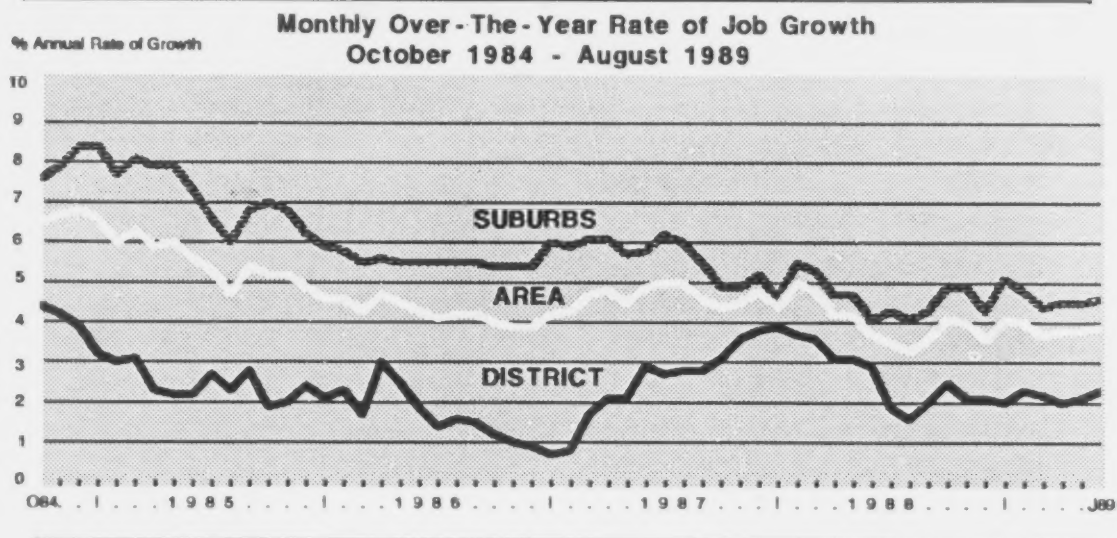
The public sector grew at a rate of 3.2 percent with State and Local Government (12,600 jobs) growing at a rate of 6.0 percent and Federal Government (5,700 jobs) increasing at a rate of 1.6 percent.

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Industrial Distribution The Area June 1989





Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 56 months, (October 1984 to June 1989), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between June 1988 and June 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the year at a rate of 4.6 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 56-month long-term average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.3 percent, slightly below its 56-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985, to 84,500 between June 1988 and June 1989. Over the year, 69,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban

economy and 15,500 in the District. The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent vs. 2.8 percent for the U.S. economy).

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to June 1989

The Area

Average 56 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
June 1988	3.7%
Current month	3.9%

The Suburbs

Average 56 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
June 1988	4.1%
Current month	4.6%

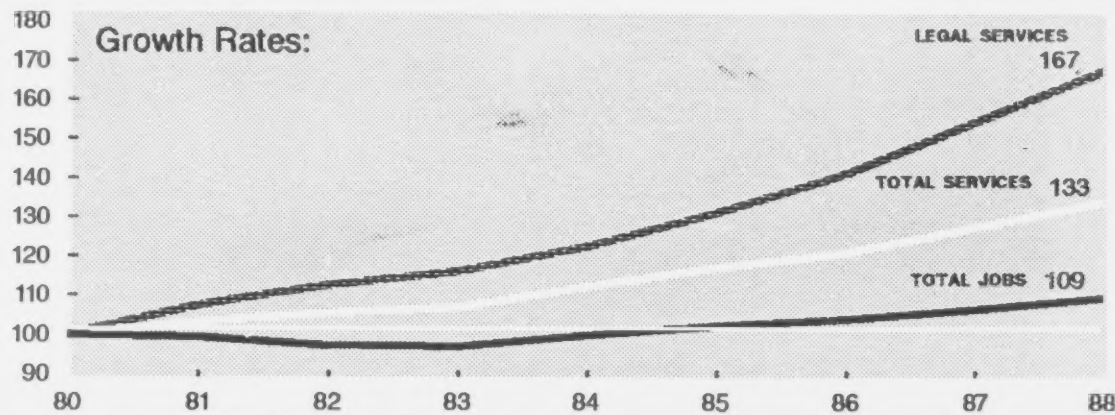
The District

Average 56 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
June 1988	2.9%
Current month	2.3%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: LEGAL SERVICES

Growth Rates:
Total Jobs, Service Industry Jobs and Legal Services Jobs
In The District of Columbia
1980 - 1988

EMPLOYMENT INDEX (1980 = 100)



Because the District of Columbia is the seat of our national government, the provision of legal services is a prime activity in the local economy. This article profiles job growth in the Legal Services Industry during the decade (1980-1988). The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual defines the Legal Services Industry as "establishments engaged in offering legal advice or legal service, the head or heads of which are members of the bar." The data used in this study are annual averages from the Current Employment Statistics program which is commonly referred to as "Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work" or simply "The Establishment Survey." Data in this study are limited to employment located in the District of Columbia rather than the Washington Metropolitan Area. Current participation in the monthly CES survey by legal firms located in suburban Maryland and Virginia is not sufficient to produce estimates for the total Metropolitan Area.

Job Growth in Legal Services 1980-1988

Over the first eight years of this decade, the Legal Services Industry in the District has added

10,800 new jobs bringing total employment in the industry to 26,900. This is an eight year growth of 67.1 percent or 6.6 percent each year. This compares to an annual 1.1 percent average rate of growth for all jobs in the District, and is double the rate of growth of all Services industries. Because of this rapid growth, the Legal Services Industry has increased its proportional share of City jobs from 2.6 percent in 1980 to an even 4.0 percent in 1988.

Between 1980 and 1983, the District of Columbia actually lost 19,500 jobs from its total job base due to two recessions and the cutback in federal employment. During this same period, however, the Legal Services Industry added 2,600 new jobs. Since the recessions, the District has added a total of 76,500 new jobs or an average of 2.6 percent a year. Growth over the post-recessionary period in the Legal Services, however, continued to be more rapid at 8.8 percent than the general City rate.

Observation

Thus in this decade, Legal Services is one of the fastest growing segments of the District's economy. This industry has produced new jobs

Continued on page 11

Continued from page 10

at a rate more than nine times as fast as the overall job market, and about twice as fast as its parent Services Industry. Still with only 4

percent of all jobs in the District, the industry is relatively small.

**Total Jobs, Service Industry Jobs & Legal Services Jobs
District of Columbia
1980-1988**
(annual averages—employment in thousands)

	TOTAL JOBS	TOTAL SERVICES	LEGAL SERVICES	PERCENT OF ALL JOBS
1980	616.1	181.5	16.1	2.6
1981	611.0	187.8	17.3	2.8
1982	597.9	191.5	18.1	3.0
1983	596.6	194.2	18.7	3.1
1984	613.8	203.7	19.7	3.2
1985	629.0	212.7	21.1	3.4
1986	640.0	219.4	22.7	3.5
1987	655.6	230.9	24.8	3.8
1988	673.1	242.7	26.9	4.0
1980-1988:				
Number	57.0	61.2	10.8	
% Change	9.3	33.7	67.1	
Annual	1.1	3.7	6.6	

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff.
Current Employment Statistics Program.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. As usual, the Washington Area's jobless rate showed little change between April and May. It remained unchanged at 2.7 percent. This was the thirteenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was down from 3.1 percent in April to 2.9 percent in May. A year ago, Boston's rate was 2.3 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a May rate of 3.3 percent up from 3.2 recorded in April. In February and March, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.9 percent. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.2 percent jobless rate in May, same as in April. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.1 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which May data are available, 75 had over-the-year decreases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate and 27 had increases of that magnitude. Sixty-eight areas had rates below 4 percent, while 20 had rates higher than 8 percent.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	MAY	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.7	2.9
2. Boston, MA	2.9	2.3
3. Newark, NJ	3.2	3.9
4. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.3	3.2
5. Indianapolis, IN	3.4	4.2
6. Philadelphia, PA	3.5	4.2
7. San Francisco, CA	3.5	4.0
8. Phoenix, AR	3.7	5.2
9. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	3.8	3.2
10. Milwaukee, WI	3.9	3.7
11. Portland, OR	4.0	5.0
12. San Diego, CA	4.1	4.7
13. Nashville, TN	4.2	4.1
14. Baltimore, MD	4.2	5.1
15. Cincinnati, OH	4.3	5.3
16. Pittsburgh, PA	4.4	5.5
17. Columbus, OH	4.4	4.7
18. Cleveland, OH	4.4	5.5
19. Oakland, CA	4.5	5.2
20. Seattle, WA	4.5	4.9
21. Dayton, OH	4.6	4.8
22. Los Angeles, CA	4.6	5.2
23. Kansas City, MO	4.7	5.4
24. Dallas, TX	4.8	5.8
25. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	4.7
26. Atlanta, GA	4.9	5.3
27. Oklahoma City, OK	5.0	5.8
28. St. Louis, MO	5.2	6.2
29. Sacramento, CA	5.2	6.0
30. Birmingham, AL	5.2	5.4
31. Houston, TX	5.3	7.0
32. Memphis, TN	5.3	4.9
33. Louisville, KY	5.4	6.5
34. New York, NY	5.5	4.4
35. Jackson, MS	5.6	4.7
36. Chicago, IL	5.6	6.6
37. Denver, CO	5.6	5.7
38. Montgomery, AL	6.0	6.1
39. Buffalo, NY	6.1	4.9
40. Detroit, MI	6.5	6.7
41. Miami, FL	7.1	5.1
42. New Orleans, LA	8.5	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 5.5 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the sixteen highest jobless rate in the country. This was up considerably from April. Maryland's rate at 3.8 percent was unchanged from April. Virginia's jobless rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 3.4 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and forty-fifth, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.7 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Eleven states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Alaska (2.3 percentage points), West Virginia (2.1 points), and Arizona (2.0 points). There were over-the-year increases of more than 0.5 percentage point in the District of Columbia and eight states. Mississippi experienced the greatest increase (1.6 percentage points), followed by Florida (1.5 points) and New York (1.1 points).

Sixteen states had May unemployment rates below 4 percent. The states with the lowest rates were Nebraska (2.5 percent) and Connecticut and New Hampshire (both 2.9 percent). Four states had rates of 8 percent or higher—Louisiana (9.4 percent), Mississippi and West Virginia (both 8.1 percent), and Arkansas (8.0 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 5.5 percent) had the tenth lowest jobless rate. This was one notch below the April standing. In May, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.4 percent up from 6.1 percent in April. A year ago, the average rate was 6.9 percent. There were thirteen cities with rates at 6 percent or below. This is exactly one half of the 26 selected central cities. The District of Columbia at 5.5 percent was in this grouping.

Baltimore's rate at 6.6 percent was unchanged from April. In May 1988, the Baltimore rate was 8.0 percent.

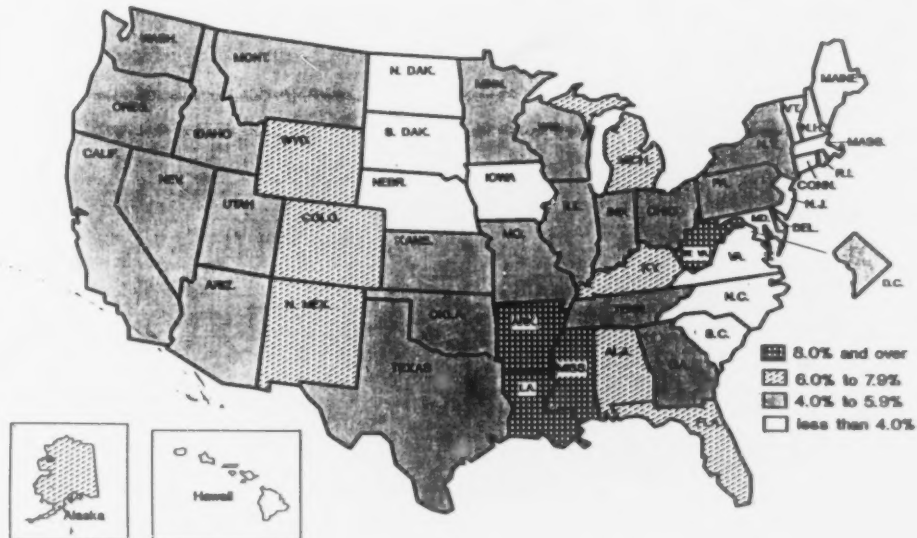
There were no double digit jobless rates in May. This is the fourth time in five months, that no double digit rates were reported. Detroit recorded the highest jobless rate at 9.6 percent. Three other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—Miami (8.8 percent), New Orleans (8.7 percent) and Buffalo (8.6 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston (3.5 percent), San Francisco (4.2 percent) and Pittsburgh (4.3 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, nineteen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary and Houston (2.2 percent each), Newark (1.8 percent), and St. Louis and New Orleans (1.6 percent each). Seven central cities reported over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the largest in Miami (2.4 percent), Buffalo (1.7 percent) and New York (1.1 percent).



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Unemployment Rates by State, May 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	May	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	3.5	2.9
2. San Francisco, CA	4.2	4.8
3. Pittsburgh, PA	4.3	5.4
4. Columbus, OH	4.7	4.9
5. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	4.9
6. Philadelphia, PA	5.1	6.1
7. Los Angeles, CA	5.2	5.8
8. Salt Lake City, UT	5.4	5.0
9. Cincinnati, OH	5.4	6.6
10. District of Columbia	5.5	4.8
11. Dallas, TX	5.6	6.7
12. Houston, TX	5.6	7.8
13. New York, NY	5.9	4.8
14. Newark, NJ	6.4	8.2
15. Baltimore, MD	6.6	8.0
16. Cleveland, OH	7.0	8.5
17. Atlanta, GA	7.1	8.1
18. Dayton, OH	7.2	7.4
19. St. Louis, MO	7.2	8.8
20. Chicago, IL	7.4	8.4
21. Birmingham, AL	7.5	7.8
22. Gary, IN	7.7	9.9
23. Buffalo, NY	8.6	6.9
24. New Orleans, LA	8.7	10.3
25. Miami, FL	8.8	6.4
26. Detroit, MI	9.6	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1989

From May to June 1989 all measures in the total Unemployment Compensation Programs decreased with exception of initial claims and the average weekly benefit payment. The increase in the latter measure was expected. The decreases ranged from 9 to 10 percent for weeks claimed, weeks compensated and the total outlay. Claims taken in June for benefits amounted to 3,000, and 32,860 weeks were compensated. The June outlay was \$6.6 million. Shifts from June of last year showed nearly the same pattern. The outlay last June was \$6.4 million on 34,250 idle compensated weeks.

For the past several years, May has been the low point in UI activity during the first half of the year, thus impacting upon the direction of activity at the mid-year month of June. This year marked the turnaround for May.

The cumulative experience for the current (April-June) quarter and the first six months of 1989 show outlays of \$20.3 and \$40.8 million, respectively. Both periods show increases from the same time last year. The same is also true for the compensated weeks workload. The exact opposite was the case between 1987 and 1988, when there were substantial declines. Going back a year further (1986-87), there was a mirror-image of 1988-1989.

The unemployment rate in the City increased marginally in 1989 (+0.4 percentage point) over 1988 for the January-June period. This is perhaps associated with the increase in the compensated weeks workload.

The following chart shows a quarterly and semi-annual analysis for 1987 through 1989.

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- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1989

	% Change From				
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	May 1989	June 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,888	2,700	2,752	+7.0	+4.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,789	33,788	33,299	-8.9	-7.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,847	33,009	31,758	-9.6	-6.0
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,891,364	\$6,417,729	\$5,890,979	-8.2	+0.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$196.24	\$194.42	\$185.50	+0.9	+5.8
Number of First Payments	1,432	1,402	1,468	+2.1	-2.5
Number of Final Payments	869	947	924	-8.2	-6.0
Total Beneficiaries	8,363	8,515	8,409	-1.8	-0.5
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	79	83	108	-4.8	-26.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,263	2,656	2,104	-14.8	+7.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,762	3,220	2,012	-14.2	+37.3
Total Benefits Paid	\$663,006	\$765,305	\$418,037	-13.4	+58.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$240.05	\$237.67	\$207.77	+1.0	+15.5
Number of First Payments	88	136	113	-35.3	-22.1
Number of Final Payments	57	69	53	-17.4	+7.5
Total Beneficiaries	740	806	528	-8.2	+40.2
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	27	34	51	-20.6	-47.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	299	328	551	-8.8	-45.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	253	243	482	+4.1	-47.5
Total Benefits Paid	\$52,071	\$47,807	\$92,584	+8.9	-43.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$205.81	\$196.74	\$192.08	+4.6	+7.1
Number of First Payments	25	22	46	+13.6	-45.7
Number of Final Payments	13	10	27	+30.0	-51.9
Total Beneficiaries	72	67	143	+7.5	-49.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,994	2,817	2,911	+6.3	+2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,351	36,772	35,954	-9.3	-7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,862	36,472	34,252	-9.9	-4.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,606,441	\$7,230,841	\$6,401,600	-8.6	+3.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$199.99	\$198.26	\$186.90	+0.9	+7.0
Number of First Payments	1,545	1,560	1,627	-1.0	-5.0
Number of Final Payments	939	1,026	1,004	-8.5	-6.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,175	9,388	9,080	-2.3	+1.0

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

**Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1987, 1988 and 1989**

	JANUARY-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1987	1988	1989	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	230,916	205,752	208,710	-25,165	+2,958
Total Outlay	\$40,080,578	\$37,542,182	\$40,832,698	-\$2,538,396	+\$3,290,516
Average Weekly Benefits	\$173.57	\$182.46	\$195.64	-\$8.89	+\$13.18

	APRIL-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1987	1988	1989	87-88	88-89
Weeks Compensated	109,686	97,375	101,968	-12,311	+4,593
Total Outlay	\$19,304,700	\$17,973,153	\$20,258,772	\$1,331,547	+\$2,285,619
Average Weekly Benefits	\$176.00	\$194.58	\$198.68	+\$8.58	+\$14.10

District Awarded \$75,000 Challenge Grant Plans For At-Risk Youth Program

The District of Columbia government was among 12 cities and two states that were awarded grants of \$75,000 each to design comprehensive job training, education and assistance programs for disadvantaged, at-risk youth. Mayor Marion Barry Jr. was among the mayors, governors and other dignitaries who received the grants from U.S. Labor Secretary Elizabeth Dole in a ceremony attended by Vice President Dan Quayle.

The planning grants are funded through the new Youth Opportunity Unlimited (YOU) Program, under the Job Training Partnership Act. The District will use the money to develop a comprehensive, multi-faceted strategy involving five city agencies, the D.C. Public Schools, community organizations and private businesses engaged in prevention and education efforts

to reduce the numbers of school dropouts, teenage parents and young drug abusers.

In accepting the award, Mayor Barry said, "This is a priority initiative and we're going to make it work through an effective partnership of government, business, labor, education, community organizations and private citizens. We will open the doors of opportunity for our young people."

The District is now eligible to compete for a challenge grant of up to \$2.7 million to implement its proposal over a three-year period.

Other cities receiving the planning grants were Los Angeles, New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Columbus, Miami, Cleveland and San Diego. The two states are Mississippi and New Mexico.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for June 1989 increased \$2.81. Average Weekly Hours rose .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, had a slight decrease of 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reflect an increase of \$68.00 in Weekly Earnings. Weekly Hours rose 5.0 hours and Hourly Earnings rose 25 cents due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products showed an increase in Weekly Earnings and Weekly Hours of \$36.04 and 4.4, respectively. This was due to a longer workweek. There was a decrease in Hourly Earnings of 25 cents due to less overtime being worked. Other Non-Durable Goods had a longer workweek, causing weekly Earnings to rise \$19.44 and Weekly Hours to rise 4.4 hours. Hourly Earnings rose 16 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area June 1989

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Total Manufacturing	478.00	475.19	438.31	39.8	39.5	39.1	12.01	12.03	11.21
Durable Goods	499.47	493.08	438.45	42.4	42.0	40.9	11.78	11.74	10.72
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	565.73	497.73	520.46	49.8	44.8	47.1	11.36	11.11	11.05
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	507.94	508.37	441.93	40.7	40.8	38.8	12.48	12.46	11.39
Other Durable Goods	480.99	485.20	417.33	41.5	41.9	40.4	11.59	11.58	10.33
Non-Durable Goods	458.63	460.39	438.04	37.5	37.4	37.6	12.23	12.31	11.65
Food & Kindred Products	486.82	450.78	433.74	46.1	41.7	38.9	10.56	10.81	11.15
Printing & Publishing	468.16	479.62	464.46	35.2	35.9	35.7	13.30	13.36	13.01
Other Non-Durable Goods	404.87	385.43	346.26	42.7	41.4	43.5	9.47	9.31	7.96
Total Production Workers		June '89 42,000			May '89 42,100			June '88 43,200	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1988 Benchmark.

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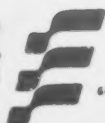
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY



THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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DATA FOR JULY 1989

SEPTEMBER 1989

July Unemployment Below 5%

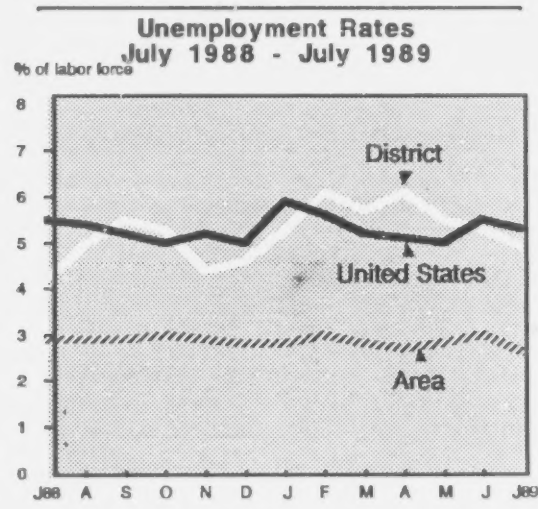
Area Gains 80,400 Jobs Over The Year

Labor Force

The District

The District's unemployment rate declined from 5.3 percent in June to 4.9 percent in July. For the first time this year, the District's rate has fallen below 5.0 percent. Joblessness among suburbanites also decreased from 2.6 percent in June to 2.2 percent in July. As a result of the downward movements in both the District and the suburbs, the unemployment rate for the Washington Area declined from 3.0 percent to 2.6. Thus, between June and July, the Washington Area's already tight labor market tightened even more. The civilian unemployment rate (unadjusted) for all American workers in July was 5.3 percent, down from 5.5 percent in June. July marked the second consecutive month the District's rate has been below the nation's.

Following a reasonably large increase in June, the District's labor force declined somewhat in July, dropping from 333,300 in June to 330,600 in July. Employment of District residents declined by 1,200 workers and the unemployment



rolls contracted by an estimated 1,500 people. These labor market adjustments in July lowered the City's unemployment rate by four-tenths of a percentage point to 4.9 percent. This was the second lowest July unemployment rate in 18 years. In July 1988, the rate was 4.2 percent.

Compared to July 1988, there are now 20,100 fewer residents in the labor force and 21,300 fewer people with jobs. However, 1,300 more

Continued on page 3



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor



Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1989

SEPTEMBER 1989

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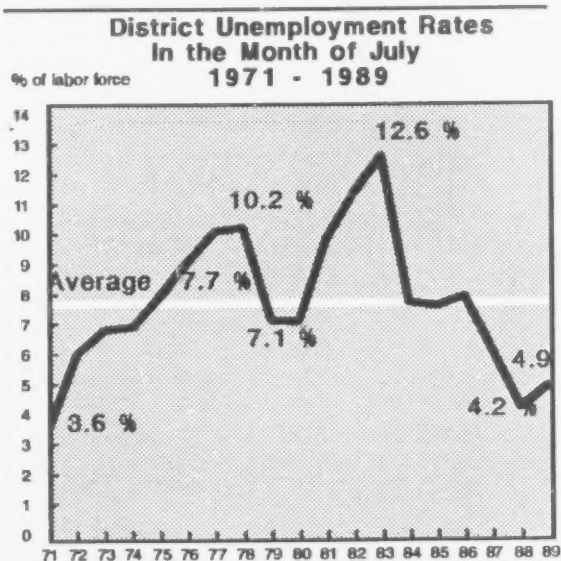
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

people are unemployed than a year ago. Thus, this year's unemployment rate is nearly a percentage point (0.7) higher than the 4.2 percent reported last July. Over the past 18 years, the July unemployment rate has averaged 7.7 percent.

Historically speaking, this year's rate of 4.9 percent is significantly lower than the long-term monthly average. Interestingly, however, the seasonal pattern of unemployment in the District seems to have shifted somewhat over the past five years. Over the long-run period (1971-1988), the high point for unemployment tends to occur in June and the low point in December. Over the past five years, however, the high point has shifted to September and the low point to July. Thus, the 4.9 percent unemployment rate for July 1989 probably will be the annual low. This shift in the seasonal pattern probably reflects the combination of a very large and successful summer youth employment effort on the part of the District government and a decline in the size of the City's teenage youth population (16-19) during the 1980's.

For the first seven months of the year, the unemployment rate in the District has averaged 5.6 percent vs. 5.3 percent last year. Measured by the unemployment rate, the employment situation of District residents is not quite as good this year as last.



The Area & Suburbs

Unlike in the District, the suburban labor force continued to grow between June and July as 36,500 additional new workers entered the labor market. Employment of suburban workers increased even more substantially up by 43,300. As a result, 6,800 more workers withdrew from the pool of unemployed and the July suburban unemployment rate dropped to 2.2 percent.

The over-the-year picture was similar. Employment opportunities obtained by suburbanites were more expansive than the growth in the labor force. Some 94,600 more suburbanites found jobs, while the pool of new workers grew by 88,600. Thus, 6,100 suburban residents were drawn from the idle worker rolls and the over-the-year suburban rate slid from 2.6 percent to 2.2 percent.

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July a/ 1989	June b/ 1989	Julyb/ 1988
District of Columbia	4.9	5.3	4.2
Calvert County	3.7	4.2	5.0
Prince Georges County	3.3	4.0	4.2
Frederick County	3.1	3.1	3.5
Charles County	2.9	3.1	4.0
Montgomery County	2.5	2.9	3.0
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	1.9
Arlington County	1.6	1.8	1.6
Stafford County	1.5	1.8	1.7
Prince William County	1.5	1.8	1.7
Fairfax County	1.4	1.7	1.5
Fairfax City	1.4	1.7	1.4
Falls Church City	1.4	1.7	1.4
Loudoun County	1.2	1.5	1.4
Manassas City	1.1	1.6	1.3
Manassas Park City	0.9	1.4	1.5

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1989^{a/}

	July b/ 1989	June c/ 1989	July d/ 1988	June d/ 1988	Net Change From	
					June 1989	July 1988
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,600	333,300	350,700	342,400	-2,700	-20,100
Total Employed	314,500	315,700	335,800	326,900	-1,200	-21,300
Total Unemployed	16,100	17,600	14,800	15,400	-1,500	1,300
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5	-0.4	0.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	2,001,100	1,964,600	1,912,500	1,879,400	36,500	88,600
Total Employed	1,956,600	1,913,300	1,862,000	1,830,500	43,300	94,600
Total Unemployed	44,500	51,300	50,600	49,000	-6,800	-6,100
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	-0.4	-0.4
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,331,700	2,297,900	2,263,200	2,221,800	33,800	68,500
Total Employed	2,271,100	2,229,000	2,197,800	2,157,400	42,100	73,300
Total Unemployed	60,600	68,900	65,400	64,400	-8,300	-4,800
Unemployment Rate ^{e/}	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	-0.4	-0.3

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

The combination of falling jobless rates in the District and its suburbs caused the Area's July rate to decline as well. Measured at the Area level, the labor force added 33,800 new workers in July thereby increasing the labor force to 2,331,700. Area Employment expanded faster in July than the labor force, therefore, the pool of unemployed was reduced from nearly 69,000 to 60,600.

Over the year, employment growth exceeded labor force growth. The pool of available Area workers declined. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped from 2.9 percent to 2.6 percent. Thus, over the year, the labor market grew tighter. As of July, the District contained about 14 percent of the Area's labor force, but nearly 27 percent of the unemployed. Thus, unemploy-

ment remains relatively concentrated in the District. However, 73.4 percent of the unemployed reside in the suburbs.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1989 & July 1988

	Labor Force	Employed July 1989	Unemployed
Area	100.0	100.0	100.00
District	14.2	13.8	26.6
Suburbs	85.8	86.2	73.4
July 1989			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.5	15.3	22.6
Suburbs	84.5	84.7	77.4

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,904 in July 1989—down 353 claimants from June. In July, 51 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales with 26 percent. Service workers ranked third accounting for 23 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants in July. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 11.0 weeks to 10.1 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 9.7 weeks to 8.7 weeks. In July 1988, the average duration for males was 9.4 weeks and 8.9 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 6,800 for a gain of 1.0 percent between June and July. The public sector accounted for all of the growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (6,800 jobs) and Federal Government (600 jobs). The substantial rise in State and Local Government was entirely due to gains in District Government resulting from the hiring of 10,200 youth under the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

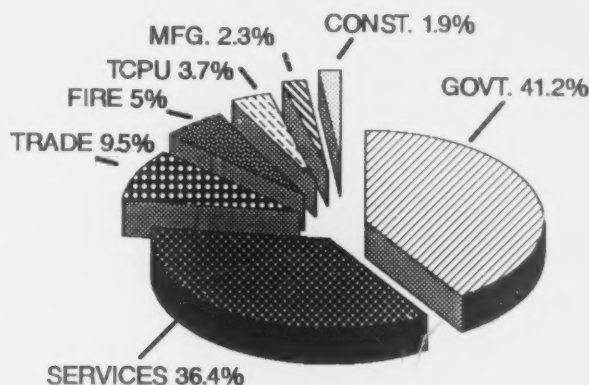
The private sector declined by 600 jobs with the majority of the loss in Retail Trade (500 jobs).

Over the year, July 1988 to July 1989, the number of District jobs increased 1.9 percent for a gain of 13,100 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.7 percent, generating 14,600 jobs and accounting for all of the growth. The leading job producer, Services, contributed 12,500 jobs and accounted for 95 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,200 jobs), All Other Ser-

vices (2,800 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs), Health Services (1,600 jobs) and Hotels (1,500 jobs). An additional 2,100 jobs were generated by Wholesale and Retail Trade.

The public sector declined by 0.5 percent with losses in State and Local Government (4,000 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (2,500 jobs).

Distribution of District Jobs July 1989



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined 0.3 percent for a loss of 4,900 jobs between June and July. The public sector was responsible for the downturn with seasonal losses in State and Local Government (14,800 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 61 percent of the decline in State and Local Government, while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 92 percent of the gain in Federal Government.

The private sector generated 8,800 jobs with growth primarily concentrated in Services (2,900 jobs), Construction (2,600 jobs), Trade (1,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

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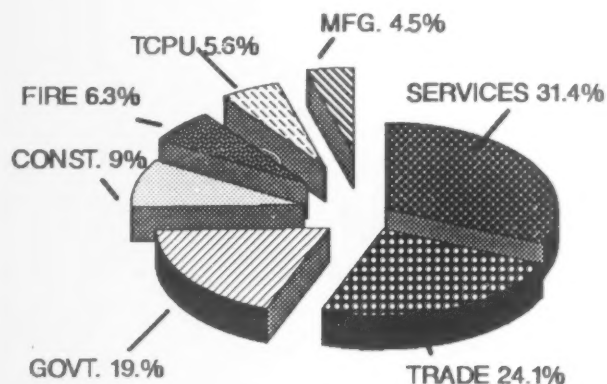
Continued from page 5

(1,300 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 55 percent of the Services growth, while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 72 percent of the combined growth in the other three industries.

Over the year, (July 1988 to July 1989), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.5 percent for a gain of 67,300 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.6 percent accounting for 73 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a more modest rate of 2.4 percent.

The private sector accounted for 81 percent of suburban growth with the primary job producers, Services (25,000 jobs), Trade (11,200 jobs), and Construction (8,400 jobs), responsible for 82

Distribution of Suburban Jobs July 1989



percent of private sector growth. Eighty-seven percent of the Services growth and 90 percent of the Construction growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did 53 percent of the Trade growth. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 81 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,400 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,800 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in both Federal Government (4,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (8,000 jobs) resulted in over-the-year growth of 4.5 percent.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 2,000 jobs between June and July for an increase of 0.1 percent. The private sector was responsible for all of the growth with gains primarily in Services (2,800 jobs), Construction (2,500 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,300 jobs) and Trade (1,100 jobs).

The public sector declined by 1.0 percent as growth in Federal Government (1,800 jobs) was offset by a seasonal decline in State and Local Government (8,000 jobs).

Over the year, (July 1988 to July 1989), the Area grew at a rate of 3.7 percent for a gain of 80,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.3 percent, generating 69,000 jobs and producing 86 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (37,400 jobs), accounted for 54 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also gener-

Continued on page 8

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- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^{a/}
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988
TOTAL	699.3	692.5	686.2	2,263.9	2,261.9	2,183.5
Total Private Sector	411.6	412.2	397.0	1,679.2	1,671.0	1,610.2
Total Government	287.7	280.3	289.2	584.7	590.9	573.3
Manufacturing	16.1	16.1	16.5	86.6	86.9	88.3
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	42.1
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.5	3.5
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.7	18.7	19.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.2	19.3	19.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.1	45.4	46.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	5.0
Printing & Publishing	13.2	13.2	13.2	34.8	35.1	35.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.6	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	2.9	3.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	13.4	13.5	13.4	153.7	151.2	145.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	25.6	25.7	25.4	113.7	113.0	107.2
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	55.2	54.6	49.3
All Transportation	9.9	9.9	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.7	15.8	15.8	53.4	53.3	52.8
Trade	66.6	67.0	64.5	443.6	442.5	430.3
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.1	77.6	77.3	76.9
Retail	57.2	57.7	55.4	366.0	365.2	353.4
General Merchandise	4.5	4.4	4.2	42.6	42.5	39.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	48.6	47.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.6	39.4	39.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.5	27.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.9	29.0	27.7	119.5	118.7	115.4
All Other Retail	23.9	24.2	23.5	88.1	88.4	84.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	35.1	35.2	34.9	134.2	132.9	129.3
Banking	6.8	6.8	7.0	25.0	24.7	24.0
All Other	28.3	28.4	27.9	109.2	108.3	105.3
Services	254.6	254.6	242.1	746.1	743.3	708.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.2	16.6	14.7	38.9	39.7	35.4
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	3.9	23.4	23.5	23.2
Business Services	58.4	59.2	54.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.2	6.2	5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.7	36.3	35.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work ^{a/} (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988	July b/ 1989	Jun. c/ 1989	July c/ 1988
Legal Services	29.8	29.7	27.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	33.3	33.1	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.3	75.7	73.5	683.8	680.0	650.1
Government	287.7	280.3	289.2	584.7	590.9	573.3
Federal Government	224.9	224.3	222.4	372.3	370.5	365.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.4	220.4	208.4
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	57.6	50.8	61.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	5.2	5.2	4.9	N/A	NA	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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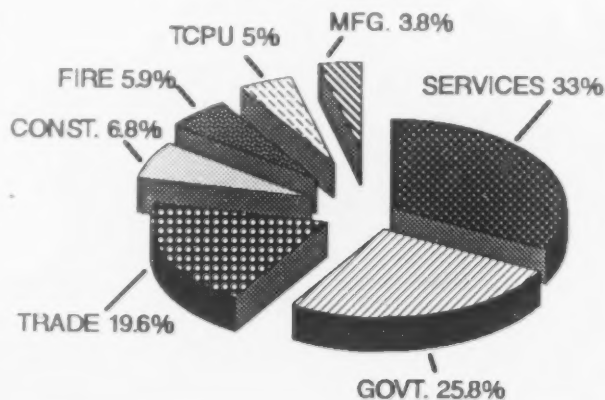
ated by Trade (13,300 jobs), Construction (8,400 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (6,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,900 jobs).

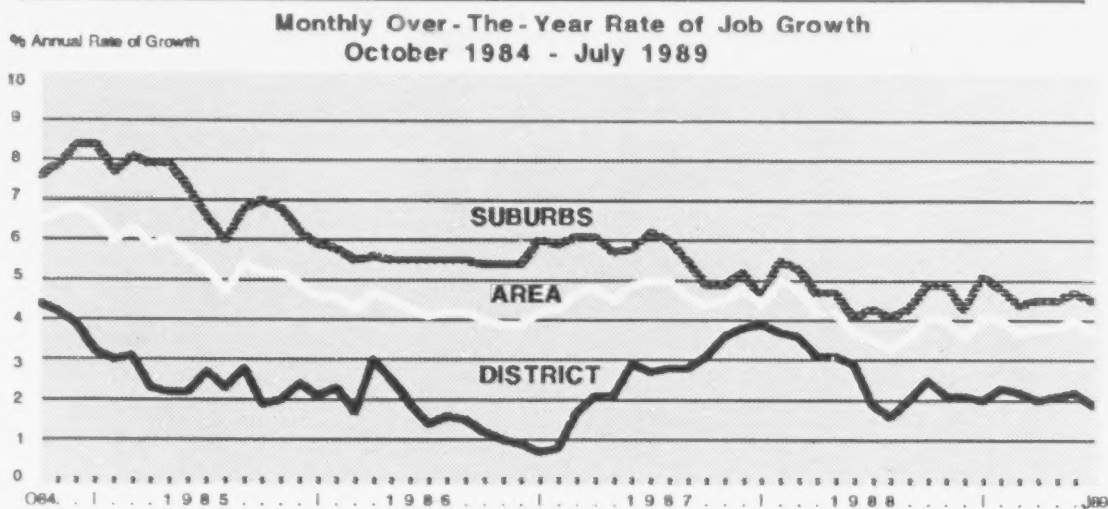
The public sector grew at a rate of 2.0 percent with growth in both Federal Government (7,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,000 jobs).

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Distribution of Area Jobs July 1989





Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 57 months, (October 1984 to July 1989), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between July 1988 and July 1989, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.7 percent. However, the over-the-year rate this July was larger than the 3.5 percent recorded in July of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.5 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 57-month long-term average of 5.7 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was more rapid than the 4.3 percent registered in July 1988. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent, but below its 57-month average of 2.4 percent. In July 1988, the annual job creation rate in the City was also 1.9 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 96,800 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985, to 80,400 between

July 1988 and July 1989. Over the past year, 67,300 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 13,100 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.7 percent vs. 2.8 percent for the U.S. economy).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to June 1989

The Area

Average 57 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1988	3.3%
July 1988	3.5%
Current month	3.7%

The Suburbs

Average 57 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, August 1988	4.1%
July 1988	4.3%
Current month	4.5%

The District

Average 57 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
July 1988	1.9%
Current month	1.9%

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE:

The Top 200 Employers in the District of Columbia

From time to time, the Labor Market Information Staff ranks District employers by the size of their work force. These rankings are based on required quarterly employment and payroll information submitted by employers under the District's unemployment compensation statute. The employment levels used for this study were those reported by employers for September 1988.

The ranking of the top 200 employers is headed by George Washington University. In second place is the Washington Post Company followed by Howard University. Employment among these 200 major District employers ranged from nearly 5,500 workers to approximately 250. The list contains only about 1 percent of all private sector firms in the City. Yet, these 200 firms employ nearly 150,000 individuals or approximately 37 percent of all private sector workers. Employment levels among the 200 firms, however, declines rather rapidly. For example, when the 200 firms were divided into quarters, the average employment of the first fifty firms was 1,779 employees; for the second fifty, 532 employees; for the third fifty, 387 employees, and for the last group, 304 employees.

Within these top firms, hospitals were the largest employers, employing some 22,100 workers or 15 percent of the approximately 150,000 workers in the study. Universities and colleges were second with approximately 18,300 workers or 12 percent of the total; followed by hotels with 8,100 employees. Utility companies ranked fourth with 7,400 followed by law firms with 7,200, restaurants with 6,800 and three department stores with 3,600.

Based on this study, the Department has prepared a *Directory of Chief Executive Officers to the 200 Major Employers in the District of Columbia*. The *Directory* contains the name and address of each firm's local CEO, as well as the

the name of the firm's personnel director. A limited number of these directories are available for the public. Persons interested in receiving a free copy of the *Directory* may do so by calling (202) 639-1635 or 1642.

RANKING OF 200 LARGEST EMPLOYERS

(By size of work force)

TOP 50

1. George Washington University 2. Washington Post 3. Howard University 4. Washington Hospital Center 5. Georgetown University 6. Potomac Electric Power Co. 7. C & P Telephone Co. 8. Marriott Corp. 9. Children's Hospital National Medical Center 10. Blue Cross/Blue Shield 11. Howard University Hospital 12. General Maintenance Service Co., Inc. 13. George Washington University Hospital 14. Georgetown University Hospital 15. Woodward & Lothrop 16. American University 17. Greater Southeast Community Hospital 18. AT&T 19. Riggs National Bank 20. Hyatt Regency Hotel Corp. 21. Catholic University of America 22. Providence Hospital 23. McDonald's Corp. 24. National Geographic Society 25. Gallaudet College 26. Safeway Stores, Inc. 27. Federal National Mortgage Assoc. 28. Sibley Memorial Hospital 29. U.S. Maintenance Industry 30. National Academy of Sciences 31. American Security Bank 32. Washington Times 33. Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. 34. American Red Cross National Headqtrs. 35. Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 36. Guest Services, Inc. 37. Sears Roebuck & Co. 38. National Bank of Washington 39. Arthur Andersen & Co. 40. Sheraton Operating Corp. 41. First American Bankshares, Inc. 42. Group Health Assoc., Inc. 43. Washington Hilton Hotel 44. Columbia Hospital for Women 45. Capitol Hill Hospital 46. National Rehabilitation Hospital 47. MCI Telecommunications 48. IBM Corp. 49. Red Coats, Inc. 50. Arnold & Porter.

SECOND 50

51. American Assoc. of Retired Persons 52. Miller & Long Co., Inc. 53. The Hecht Co. 54. Smith Co. 55. Peat, Marwick, Main & Co. 56. Odgen Allied Services Corp. 57. Covington & Burling 58. Price, Waterhouse & Co. 59. Giant Food, Inc. 60. Temporary Resources, Inc. 61. Union Labor Life Insurance Co. 62. AT&T Federal Systems, Inc. 63. National Broad-

Continued on page 11

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casting Co., Inc. 64. ASC Store III (Garfinckel's) 65. Colonial Parking, Inc. 66. American Broadcasting Co., Inc. 67. OMNI Shoreham Hotel 68. Hogan & Hartson 69. Capitol Hilton Hotel 70. George Hyman Construction Co. 71. Willard Intercontinental Hotel 72. Student Loan Marketing Association 73. American Petroleum Institute 74. Washington Gas Light Co. 75. Service America Corp. 76. Ernst & Whinney 77. Citicorp Savings of Washington 78. Republican National Committee 79. Martin Marietta Corp. 80. Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation 81. National Education Assoc. 82. Capitol Pizza, Inc. 83. American Bankers Assoc. 84. National Children's Center 85. Kaiser Permanente 86. Temps & Co. 87. Psychiatric Institute of Washington, D.C., Inc. 88. Ship Shape Maintenance Co., Inc. 89. Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering 90. Syscon Corp. 91. Planning Research Corp. 92. Steptoe & Johnson 93. P&R Enterprises, Inc. 94. Donohoe Construction Co., Inc. 95. UNISYS Corp. 96. Communications Satellite Corp. 97. Mayflower Hotel 98. U.S. Chamber of Commerce 99. Greyhound Lines, Inc. 100. Gilbert/Robinson Inc.

THIRD 50

101. CWI, Inc. 102. Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld 103. Parking Management, Inc. 104. Urban Shelters & Health Care Systems, Inc. 105. American Cafe 106. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn 107. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. 108. Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue 109. Four Seasons Hotel 110. Maryland National Bank 111. Wyatt Co. 112. Temporaries, Inc. 113. Coopers & Lybrand 114. Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. 115. U.S. News & World Report 116. American Chemical Society 117. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge 118. National Public Radio 119. J&L Contract Services, Inc. 120. District Management Corp. 121. Daka Food Service Management, Inc. 122. ARA Services, Inc. 123. Madison Hotel 124. International Brotherhood of Teamsters-Chauffeurs. Warehousemen & Helpers Union 125. Raleigh Stores Corp. 126. Touche, Ross & Co. 127. Arthur Young & Co. 128. BFS Guard Services, Inc. 129. National Cleaning Contractors, Inc. 130. Ingrid's Temps 131. Fried, Frank, Harris, Schriver & Jacobson 132. Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom 133. National Rifle Assoc. 134. Howrey & Simon 135. Convention Center Caterers 136.

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius 137. Norrell Services, Inc. 138. B&B Catering Service 139. United Service Organizations, Inc. 140. Crestar Bank 141. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. 142. Vista International Hotel 143. Potomac Building Maintenance Co. 144. American Red Cross, D.C. Chapter 145. Bricyn, Inc. 146. Phillips Flagship Restaurant 147. Crowell & Moring 148. Time Life Libraries, Inc. 149. Gotham Building Maintenance of Washington 150. Hadley Memorial Hospital

FOURTH 50

151. Columbia Broadcasting Co., Inc. 152. Allied Security Inc. 153. Washington Nursing Facility 154. Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. 155. Westin Hotel 156. AFL&CIO 157. Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan 158. Edison Electric Institute 159. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson 160. Contract Cleaning Services, Inc. 161. Friends of the National Zoo 162. National Rural Utilities Cooperative Assoc. 163. Greater Southeast Community Center for the Aging 164. Davis Memorial Goodwill Industries 165. Grant Park Nursing Home 166. American Federation of State County & Municipal Employees 167. Five Hundred C Street Associates 168. Grand Hotel 169. American Psychiatric Assoc. 170. Tracy Temporaries, Inc. 171. Bell Atlantic Network Services, Inc. 172. 1789 Restaurant 173. Lord & Taylor 174. International Services Systems, Inc. 175. Vanguard Technologies Corp. 176. Hospital for Sick Children 177. Palace Laundry, Inc. 178. Hechinger Company 179. Hotel Washington 180. Hill's Capitol Security, Inc. 181. WJLA-TV 182. Halifax Engineering, Inc. 183. United States Catholic Conference 184. Congressional Quarterly, Inc. 185. Wisconsin Avenue Cinemas 186. Tourmobile Landmark Services 187. Deloitte, Haskings & Sells 188. Dickstein, Sharp and Morin 189. John J. Kirlin, Inc. 190. Associated Press Broadcast Services 191. Building Maintenance Associates, Inc. 192. United Mine Workers of America Health & Retirement Fund 1974 Pension Trust 193. Vie De France Bakery Corp. 194. Strategic Planning Association, Inc. 195. Stromberg Sheet Metal Co. 196. National Corp. for Housing Partnerships 197. Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers Restaurants 198. Washington Plaza Hotel 199. Westinghouse Electric Corp. 200. National Association of Home Builders of the United States

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In June 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. As usual, the Washington Area's jobless rate rose slightly between May and June. The rate rose 0.3 percentage point to 3.0 percent. This was the sixteenth lowest of all 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 2.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.0 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area rate was up from 2.9 percent in May to 3.4 percent in June. A year ago, Boston's rate was 3.0 percent. The Washington and Boston Areas have had the lowest jobless rates of the major metropolitan areas over a period of four years. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a June rate of 3.6 percent up from 3.3 percent recorded in May. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.2 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 4.8 percent jobless rate in June, up from 4.2 percent in May. A year ago, Baltimore's rate was 5.2 percent.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which June data are available, 61 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percent or more, and 36 had increases of that magnitude. Fifty-nine areas had rates below 4 percent, while 25 had rates of 8 percent or higher.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Statistical Areas*

MSA	JUNE	
	1989*	1988
1. Indianapolis, IN	2.8	4.7
2. Washington, D.C.	3.0	2.9
3. Boston, MA	3.4	3.0
4. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.6	3.2
5. San Francisco, CA	3.7	3.8
6. Salt Lake City, UT	3.9	4.5
7. Philadelphia, PA	4.0	3.9
8. Nashville, TN	4.2	5.8
9. Portland, OR	4.3	4.9
10. San Diego, CA	4.3	4.5
11. Seattle, WA	4.4	5.1
12. Milwaukee, WI	4.4	3.6
13. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.4	3.5
14. Newark, NJ	4.5	3.8
15. Phoenix, AR	4.5	5.6
16. Oklahoma City, OK	4.6	5.9
17. Pittsburgh, PA	4.7	6.1
18. Oakland, CA	4.8	4.9
19. Baltimore, MD	4.8	5.2
20. Columbus, OH	5.0	4.9
21. Cleveland, OH	5.0	5.7
22. New York, NY	5.0	3.6
23. Cincinnati, OH	5.0	5.8
24. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	5.1
25. Sacramento, CA	5.3	5.5
26. Memphis, TN	5.3	6.5
27. Dayton, OH	5.4	5.2
28. Chicago, IL	5.4	6.6
29. Buffalo, NY	5.5	4.0
30. St. Louis, MO	5.5	6.1
31. Kansas City, MO	5.5	5.5
32. Atlanta, GA	5.7	5.5
33. Dallas, TX	5.8	6.5
34. Birmingham, AL	5.9	6.4
35. Houston, TX	6.3	7.7
36. Denver, CO	6.3	6.0
37. Jackson, MS	6.6	6.4
38. Miami, FL	6.7	5.1
39. Montgomery, AL	6.9	6.8
40. Louisville, KY	7.2	6.9
41. Detroit, MI	7.6	7.3
42. New Orleans, LA	8.6	10.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 5.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-third highest jobless rate in the country. This was up considerably from May when it ranked sixteenth in the standing. Maryland's rate at 4.3 percent was also up considerably from the 3.8 percent registered in May. Virginia's jobless rate also rose increased by 0.2 percentage point to 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-sixth and forty-seventh, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Maryland and Virginia were 4.6 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively.

Eleven states reported over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rate. The largest declines were in Alaska (2.1 percentage points), New Mexico (1.9 points), and Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia (all 1.8 points). There were over-the year increases of 0.5 percentage point or more in the District of Columbia and 13 states. Vermont experienced the greatest increase (1.4 percentage points), followed by Florida and New York (both 1.3 points).

June unemployment rates were below 4 percent in 12 states. States with the lowest rates were Hawaii (3.0 percent), Indiana (3.3 percent), and Connecticut and New Hampshire (both 3.4 percent). Mississippi, at 9.8 percent had the highest rate in June, and three other states had rates above 8 percent—Louisiana (9.5 percent), Arkansas (8.4 percent), and West Virginia (8.1 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 5.3 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was four notches below the May standing. In June, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.6 percent up from 6.4 percent in May. A year ago, the average rate was 7.0 percent. There were eleven cities with

rates at 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia at 5.3 percent was in the grouping.

Only one city, Detroit, recorded a double digit jobless rate in June. Detroit's rate at 11.8 percent was up from 9.6 percent in May. Five other cities posted rates at 8.0 percent and above—New Orleans (8.9 percent), Miami and Dayton (8.3 percent each), Birmingham (8.2 percent), and Atlanta (8.0 percent). The lowest rates were in Boston (4.0 percent), Salt Lake City (4.1 percent), San Francisco (4.5 percent), and Pittsburgh (4.6 percent).

Of the 26 selected central cities, seventeen reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being recorded by Gary (2.9 percent), Newark (2.1 percent), New Orleans (1.9 percent), and Houston and Chicago (1.4 percent each). Nine cities posted over-the-year increases in joblessness, with the largest in Buffalo (2.1 percent) and Miami (2.0 percent).

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Unemployment rates by state, June 1989



Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	June	
	1989*	1988
1. Boston, MA	4.0	3.8
2. Salt Lake City, UT	4.1	4.8
3. San Francisco, CA	4.5	4.7
4. Pittsburgh, PA	4.6	5.9
5. New York, NY	5.3	3.9
6. District of Columbia	5.3	4.5
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.4	6.8
8. Columbus, OH	5.5	5.2
9. Milwaukee, WI	5.6	4.7
10. Los Angeles, CA	5.6	5.7
11. Newark, NJ	5.8	7.9
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.3	7.1
13. Gary, IN	6.3	9.2
14. Dallas, TX	6.7	7.5
15. Houston, TX	6.8	8.2
16. Chicago, IL	7.0	8.4
17. Baltimore, MD	7.3	8.0
18. St. Louis, MO	7.4	8.7
19. Buffalo, NY	7.7	5.6
20. Cleveland, OH	7.9	8.9
21. Atlanta, GA	8.0	8.2
22. Birmingham, AL	8.2	9.0
23. Miami, FL	8.3	6.3
24. Dayton, OH	8.3	7.9
25. New Orleans, LA	8.9	10.8
26. Detroit, MI	11.8	10.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities July 1989

Initial claims for benefits in unemployment insurance for workers whose last place of employment was the District of Columbia climbed to 3,620 in July 1989. This represents a 21 percent monthly increase from June 1989, and is primarily seasonal in nature. Effective with claims filed in July, a new base period for the determination of monetary benefits begins. Many claimants choose to wait until the change of the base period before filing for compensation because their base period for claims filed after July 1 has more earnings than the period for claims filed prior to July. The higher the earnings in a base period, the higher is the benefit entitlement. Claims filed in the month which begins a calendar quarter (and signals the beginning of the new base period) are usually higher than in other months. The July 1988 increase was 19 percent, 12 percent and 21 percent, respectively, in 1987 and 1986.

All other workload measures (weeks claimed, weeks compensated, first and final payments) increased over the month—reflecting the seasonal increase in initial claims. The total benefit outlay was \$6.6 million—half a percentage point above last month.

The average weekly benefit amount paid in July was \$200.26—less than half a percent above last month. The July level is, as expected, higher than any month in the history of the program. The maximum weekly benefit amount, along with a higher scale of benefits, increased from \$268 to \$283, effective January 1989. Each month as exhaustees who were probably on the \$268 maximum scale leave the program, and others enter on the \$283 maximum scale, the average naturally increases. Added to that is the fact that the July entrants were at a higher base period and thus a slightly higher benefit level.

The average is expected to increase gradually each month.

The outlay for benefits for the January-July period this year is \$46.5 million, at \$196.28 per each 241,866 compensated week. At this point last year, the outlay was \$43.2 million, averaging \$176.80 per week, with a 236,165 compensated week workload. The increased workload in compensated weeks this year was just the opposite from last year, when workload decreased by 13 percent. The direction at July was also downward in 1987 from 1986.

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Employer Services Center

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- Employer Workshops
- Resume Bank
- Labor Market Information



Department of
Employment Services

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1989

	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	% Change From	
				June 1989	July 1988
State UI Program a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,456	2,888	3,309	+19.7	+4.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,987	30,789	30,208	+7.1	+9.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,277	29,847	28,194	+1.4	+7.4
Total Benefits Paid	\$5,959,207	\$5,891,364	\$5,241,693	+1.2	+13.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$196.82	\$196.24	\$185.92	+0.3	+5.9
Number of First Payments	1,908	1,432	1,729	+33.2	+10.4
Number of Final Payments	932	869	761	+7.2	+22.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,806	8,363	8,448	+5.3	+4.2
Federal Program b/					
Initial Claims Taken	127	79	119	+60.8	+6.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,240	2,263	1,942	-1.0	+15.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,646	2,762	1,836	-4.2	+44.1
Total Benefits Paid	\$631,616	\$663,006	\$390,964	-4.7	+61.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$238.71	\$240.05	\$212.94	-0.6	+12.1
Number of First Payments	106	88	115	+20.5	-7.8
Number of Final Payments	82	57	48	+43.9	+70.8
Total Beneficiaries	726	740	534	-1.9	+36.0
Ex-Servicepersons Program c/					
Initial Claims Taken	35	27	41	+29.6	-14.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	283	299	469	-5.4	-39.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	233	253	383	-7.9	-39.2
Total Benefits Paid	\$49,132	\$52,071	\$74,141	-5.6	-33.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$210.87	\$205.81	\$193.58	+2.5	+8.9
Number of First Payments	22	25	29	-12.0	-24.1
Number of Final Payments	16	13	18	+23.1	-11.1
Total Beneficiaries	76	72	123	+5.6	-38.2
Total-All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,618	2,994	3,469	+20.8	+4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,510	33,351	32,619	+6.5	+8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,156	32,862	30,413	+0.9	+9.0
Total Benefits Paid	\$6,639,955	\$6,606,441	\$5,706,798	+0.5	+16.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$200.26	\$199.99	\$187.64	+0.1	+6.7
Number of First Payments	2,036	1,545	1,873	+31.8	+8.7
Number of Final Payments	1,030	939	827	+9.7	+24.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,608	9,175	9,105	+4.7	+5.5

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.6 percent during the 2-months ended in July, to a level of 127.8 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 5.9 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.6 percent from May to July. The July level of 127.3 (1982-84=100) was 6.2 percent higher than the index in July 1988.

The 0.6 percent increase in the CPI-U from May to July compares with an increase of 0.8 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Declines in prices for food and clothing, coupled with a smaller increase in transportation costs, were largely responsible for this moderation. On the other hand, the indexes for housing, entertainment, and other goods and services advanced more than in the preceding 2-month period.

The index for housing costs rose 1.1 percent from May to July. Shelter costs increased at a slower rate—up 0.6 percent from May to July

compared with a 1.0 percent rise in the preceding 2-month period. This moderation was more than offset by a sharp seasonal increase in charges for electricity.

Entertainment costs rose 1.3 percent, following increases of 0.4 and 0.2 percent in the two preceding 2-month periods.

The index for apparel and upkeep, which rose 8.5 percent from January to March, and 0.1 percent in the 2-months ended in May, declined 3.6 percent from May to July. Lower prices, reflecting end-of-season sales were recorded for women's, girls', and men's apparel.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, the two-month increases were just about even—posting 0.6 point and 0.5 point, respectively. Prices tended to increase faster, nationally, for food and beverage, housing, and medical care. On the other hand, prices tended to increase faster locally, for apparel and upkeep, transportation, and energy. Energy prices increased by 5.6 points locally. Nationally, the increase was 1.1 points. Prices for entertainment and other goods and services were about equal.

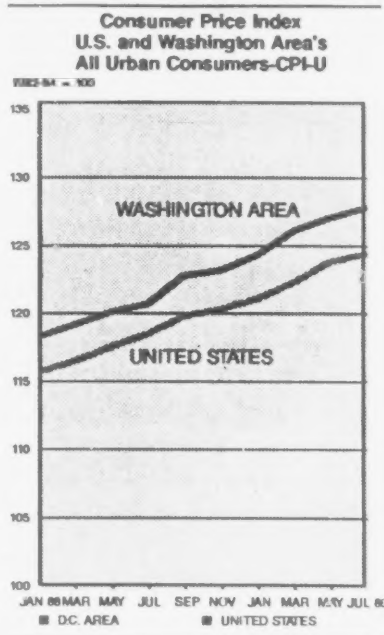
**Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)^{a/}**

	Percent Change		
	July 1989	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	124.4	+0.5	+5.0
Washington Area	127.8	+0.6	+5.9
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	126.4	-0.1	+4.9
Housing	129.5	+1.1	+3.8
Apparel & Upkeep	130.8	-3.6	+17.2
Transportation	114.8	+0.9	+6.4
Medical Care	146.4	+0.7	+6.2
Entertainment	127.9	+1.3	+4.8
Other Goods & Services	150.5	+1.4	+8.4
Special Index:	98.3	+5.6	+9.8
Energy ^{b/}			

a 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b June 1978=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.



Personal Income of District Residents First Quarter 1989

On an annual basis, personal income of District residents for the first quarter 1989 totaled \$14.4 billion dollars—up 11.9 percent from the first quarter 1988. Personal income nationwide, over-the-past year, was up 9.5 percent. Local income increased much faster than in the U.S. economy. In fact, local income over the past two years has been rising at a faster rate than in the United States. (See chart.)

In the first quarter 1989, 64.3 percent of the income in the District came from wages, salaries and other payments at places of work. In addition, 15.5 percent came from dividends, interests and rents and 20.5 percent from transfer payments, such as social security and welfare.

Nationally, about 68 percent of all income originated at work, 17.5 percent from dividends, interests and rents and 14.4 percent were transfers. Thus, in the District, slightly less of the income is derived from work, dividends, interests and rents and (about 6 percent) from transfer payments than in the U.S. economy.

Between the first quarter 1988 and 1989, earnings at work showed the largest increase (14.4 percent), but dividends, interests and rents, also increased significantly (11.8 percent). However, there was a slight 4.8 percent increase in the level of transfer payments, even though unemployment insurance payments remained unchanged over the year at \$70.0 million.

Personal Income
The United States & The District of Columbia
First Quarters of 1988 & 1989
(in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)

	1 QTR '88	1 QTR '89	CHANGE	% CHANGE
UNITED STATES	\$3,922,767	\$4,297,169	\$374,402	9.5
THE DISTRICT	12,845	14,371	1,526	11.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Personal Income
District of Columbia
First Quarters of 1988 & 1989
(in millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted annual rates)

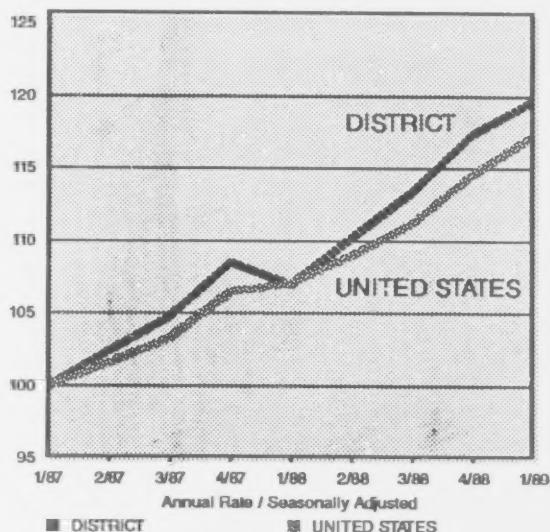
	1 QTR 1988	1 QTR 1989	CHANGE	% CHANGE
Total Personal Income	\$12,845	\$14,371	\$1,526	11.9
Sources:				
Net Earnings by Place of Work*	8,073	9,234	1,161	14.4
Plus Dividends, Interest, Rents	1,992	2,227	235	11.8
Plus Transfer Payments	2,779	2,909	130	4.7
UI Payments	70	70	0	0.0
Other Transfers	2,710	2,839	129	4.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Adjusted for D.C. residents only.

**Personal Income
Index: The United States &
The District of Columbia**

1st Quarter 1987 - 1st Quarter 1989

Index (1st Qtr '87 = 100)



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for July 1989 decreased \$2.84. Average Weekly Hours dropped .3 hour. However, Average Hourly Earnings increased slightly by 2 cents.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a decrease in Weekly Earnings of \$36.92 and a drop in Weekly Hours of 3.5 hours due to less overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, on the other hand, reported more overtime causing the Weekly Earnings to rise \$21.65. Weekly Hours increased 1.2 hours and Hourly Earnings increased 16 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products reflect a decrease in Weekly Earnings of \$39.06. Weekly Hours dropped 2.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings dropped 23 cents due to less business other than seasonal. Other Non-Durable Goods reported less overtime, thus Weekly Earnings declined \$16.55. Weekly Hours decreased .5 hour and Hourly Earnings declined 28 cents.

**Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1989**

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988	July 1989	June 1989	July 1988
Total Manufacturing	477.53	480.37	436.15	39.4	39.7	38.7	12.12	12.10	11.27
Durable Goods	500.15	500.41	436.86	42.1	42.3	40.6	11.88	11.83	10.76
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	543.72	580.64	511.97	46.0	49.5	46.5	11.82	11.73	11.01
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	527.93	506.28	436.62	41.8	40.6	38.0	12.63	12.47	11.49
Other Durable Goods	477.02	479.00	417.91	41.3	41.4	40.3	11.55	11.57	10.37
Non-Durable Goods	457.32	462.64	435.18	37.0	37.4	37.1	12.36	12.37	11.73
Food & Kindred Products	457.44	496.50	433.05	43.4	46.1	38.7	10.54	10.77	11.19
Printing & Publishing	474.64	473.15	458.55	34.9	35.1	35.3	13.60	13.48	12.99
Other Non-Durable Goods	387.82	404.37	353.98	42.2	42.7	42.7	9.19	9.47	8.29
Total Production Workers		July '89 41,000			June '89 41,400			July '88 43,500	

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